MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialité
155

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MANY WOMEN TO-DAY
NOT ONLY RELIEVE
THEIR EYES FROM OVERSTRAIN
BUT THEY
IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL APPEARANCE
BY WEARING
LAZARUS' RIMLESS GLASSES.
83, Queen's Road Ctl., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,071. 第一萬九千零七十一號 日四十月六年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 11TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號一拾月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[60

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.
CAPE TOWN.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
[12

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
[77

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKER
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219.
[78

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	„ 10	„
9.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		dep.	7.30		8.35		1.30			
SHEK LUNG		dep.	8.45		1.17		2.50			
Sham Chun		arr.	10.25		2.00		3.40			
		dep.	10.30		2.05	11.45	3.45	2.00	4.38	6.30
Shesngshui		dep.	—	8.03	2.17	11.58	—	2.07	4.54	6.48
Fanling		dep.	—	8.17	2.29	12.07	—	2.11	4.58	6.50
Taipo Market		dep.	—	8.34	2.44	12.22	—	2.23	5.13	7.05
Taipo		dep.	—	8.42	2.52	12.30	—	2.27	5.21	7.14
Shatin		dep.	—	8.56	3.16	12.56	—	2.40	5.36	7.28
Yaumati		dep.	—	9.06	3.23	13.06	—	2.48	5.46	7.37
Hungham		dep.	—	9.09	3.25	13.09	—	2.51	5.49	7.40
KOWLOON		arr.	11.10	9.20	3.35	13.20	7.15	3.01	5.59	7.50

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	*No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 14 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave		H.K.	6.35	7.54	8.06	10.15	1.05	2.45	3.05	5.05
KOWLOON		dep.	6.50	8.06	8.20	10.28	1.19	3.00	3.19	5.19
Hungham		dep.	6.54	—	8.24	10.32	1.23	—	3.23	5.23
Yaumati		dep.	7.01	—	8.31	10.43	1.30	—	3.30	5.30
Shatin		dep.	7.13	—	8.43	10.57	1.40	—	3.40	5.40
Taipo		dep.	7.26	—	8.56	11.10	1.53	—	3.54	5.53
Taipo Market		dep.	7.31	—	10.02	11.14	1.57	—	3.58	5.57
Fanling		dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	4.07	6.06
Shesngshui		dep.	7.44	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	4.11	6.10
Sham Chun		arr.	7.50	8.48	10.36	11.36	2.18	3.45	4.18	6.15
SHEK LUNG		dep.	—	8.56	10.50	—	—	3.53	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		arr.	—	10.45	2.15	—	—	5.30	—	—
			—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Shesng Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.30	Shataukok dep	10.30	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[57

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. No. 300.
RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY, Acting Local Manager.
[74

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).
A1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	16,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	430 feet.	580 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	88 „	96 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 382 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 „ 4 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
[83

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN—NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
59

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.
ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong: Telephone No. 1220 & 2 230
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China: Telephone No. 3285
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

The HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Cricklewood, London, N. W. 2.
Sole Agents for China:
PEKIN SYNDICATE, LTD.,
Peking.
Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Hongkong.
[948

G. R.
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
40

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
[110

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON, Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.
TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY
Proprietor.
109]

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[81

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
KIPPERS KIPPERS
Just Received
A New Shipment direct from Scotland
65 cents per lb.
98

PEACE CELEBRATION.
Buy your
FLAGS
from
GRAÇA & CO.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 330. [73

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD
Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
The leading Hotel in the Far East
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).
The coming Sea-side resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS,
(Office premises).
The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American Business concerns.
THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations furnishings an music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with
TELEPHONE No. 483 CATERING DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONE No. 1672 MANAGER.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 272.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
18

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 feet above sea level.
15 minutes from landing stage.
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.
72

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Sole Proprietors of TAKASHIMA, OUCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI OYUBARI Coal Mines.
Agents for SAKITO Coal.
HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.
Branches and Representatives:
NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON and NEW YORK.
Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.
Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD., Osaka.
For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Peddar Street, Longkong.
80

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PIANO OF QUALITY,

specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

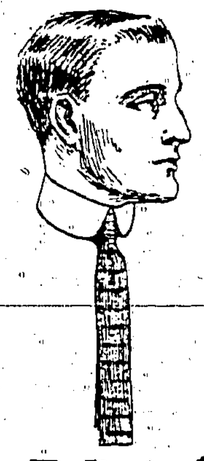
BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from $425.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[21-5



TUBULAR TIES

In a large variety of patterns and colours to suit every taste.
These ties slide easily between the folds of stiff double collars, are very suitable for wear with soft double collars.

Inexpensively priced at $1.00 each.

Tubular washing ties in neat stripes, 40c each, 6 for $2.00

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[48

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

697

THE

CORONET

July 11th and 12th, 1919.

Antonio Moreno

in

the Great Vitagraph production

"ALADDIN FROM BROADWAY"

All the world's the stage for this fine film, the scene of which ranges if not from China to Peru at least from New York to Mecca and Damascus. It is a picture that is well up to Coronet standard.

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

1125

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

LABOUR AND COMMERCE.

President Wilson's Address to Congress, on May 20th, was as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Congress,—I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It seems still to be my duty to take part in the counsels of the Peace Conference, and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world, and from which, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the Government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government and the fulfilment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand, and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice on last November was signed—the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the Conference. I shall hope to lay before you in their many aspects so soon as agreements have been reached.

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems, and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I daresay, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of Labour; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people. By the question of Labour I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production—the question of how labour is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question: How are the men and women who do the daily labour of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labour, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labour sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings? We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if Capital and Labour are to continue to be antagonists instead of being partners, if they are to continue to distrust one another, and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or—what perhaps amounts to the same thing—calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort, on the one hand, work enough to make enterprise profitable; on the other, justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction, and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control. There is now, in fact, a real community of interest between Capital and Labour, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organisation of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound, practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realise exactly what it is that they seek, and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Labour legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the States; but the new spirit and methods of organisation which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organisation of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between Capital and Labour can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than State legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratisation of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labour over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labour, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organisation by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations, and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the Committees on Labour in the two Houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out, and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganisation and reform.

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labour that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organisation created by the Department of Labour for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating now opportunities for individual enterprise. The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country, which the Federal Government has already prepared, or can readily prepare, for cultivation, and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated; in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains, or willing hands, or organising capacity, or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers, and, our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve. Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation, and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honourable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid substructure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration, and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made, and yet suffice to support the Government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have risen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them—and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation—by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. They are not so great as they seem—not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we had have to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the Governments with which we were associated in the war, and these loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

STABLE TAXATION.

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue-yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income-tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can be so adjusted as to yield constant and adequate returns, and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income-tax has already been provided for by the Act of 1918, but I think that you will find that further changes can be made to advantage, both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess-profits tax need not be long maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritance ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several States, but it certainly ought to remain in permanent part of the fiscal system of the Federal Government also. Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of war-time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in their incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the Treasury Department many experts who can advise you upon these matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labour force to a more serious disorganisation; and this is clearly not the time to seek an organised advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger of new or accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff of 1913 of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies. Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependance upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dye-stuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the programme of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was, and may well be again, a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

POWER OF SELF-PROTECTION.

The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other Governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are so far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility, and that it may have to be met by counter-legislation. This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States Tariff Commission. A recent report of that Commission has shown very clearly that we lack, and that we ought to have, the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the measures which are now recommended by the Tariff Commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous Administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women, and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediately adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the Legislatures of the several States. Throughout all the world this long-delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it and the immense advantage of it to the national life has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

RAILROADS AND WIRES.

The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion so soon that is, as the change can be made with the least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the Government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committee of the Congress, would certainly result, indirectly, in a great public benefit.

The demobilisation of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the Act approved November 21st, 1918, entitled "An Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919, the purposes of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide further for the national security and defence by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of general agricultural products and for other purposes,'" be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

COST OF THE WAR.

£6,700,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons on May 20th, that, after making the allowances usually taken for normal peace expenditure on the one hand, and for debts due from the Dominions and Allies on the other hand, and after taking account of other vote of credit assets, the net cost of the war to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom up to March 31st last, on the basis of Exchequer issues during the five years ending March 31st, last might be estimated at round figures at £6,700,000,000. These figures were exclusive of liabilities in respect of war accruing after March 31st and of losses to private citizens, localities, and trades in so far as these losses had not been made good by the Exchequer.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Lowther: Do those figures include loans to Allies?

Mr. Chamberlain: After making the allowance usually made for loans to the Dominions and Allies—that is, really taking credit for half of the amount of the loans.

Brigadier-General Page Croft: Is that the bill which has been presented to our enemies?

Mr. Chamberlain: That is not the question on the paper.

ARMS FROM AMERICA.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of a portion of a Winchester repeating rifle and a Colt automatic pistol.

The first defendant had brought the articles from Vancouver on the *Empress of Russia* undetected, but, in attempting to take them to Kongmoon was found out.

A Chinese constable stated that when on duty on the *Sunning* his suspicions were aroused by a trunk generously covered with a layer of tin. He had it opened, and discovered portion of a rifle in it. He asked the second defendant to whom the trunk belonged, and he pointed to the first defendant, who, in turn, said it belonged to a friend.

Mr. d'Almada: You opened the trunk before the first defendant came to the spot?

Mr. Lindsell (interposing): Naturally, he had the trunk opened before taking anyone into custody.

Mr. d'Almada (to the constable): You say the second defendant was in possession of the key?—Witness: Yes, he opened the trunk.

When you saw that suspicious-looking covering of tin, did you send for Sergt. Fallon?—Not until I saw the rifle.

Did the Sergeant see you when you were searching?—I cannot say.

Inspector Watt said that, in his opinion, the Sergeant probably came on the scene after the rifle had been found.

Mr. d'Almada: What did the first defendant say when the rifle was found?

Mr. Lindsell: He said it belonged to a friend who had died? What more?

Mr. d'Almada (proceeding): Who arrested the first defendant?—Witness: The Sergeant.

Was a third man arrested?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Lindsell (to the constable): You ought to know definitely if a third person was taken into custody.

Witness replied that he did not know if another was arrested.

Mr. Lindsell: Are you sure there was no third party arrested and subsequently released when the first defendant claimed the trunk?—Witness replied he was sure no third person was arrested.

Sergt. Fallon deposed that when he was aboard the *Sunning* his attention was drawn to a trunk with a groove in the bottom, in which portion of a Winchester rifle had been "beautifully fitted." He asked who had the key, and the second defendant produced it, but said that the first defendant was the owner of the trunk. About fifteen minutes later the constable brought in a basket with a false bottom, in which a revolver was concealed. He took the men and the articles to the wharf. There the second defendant again said the trunk and the basket belonged to the first. The first defendant, however, denied this. Later, when confronted with the master of the boarding-house at which the first defendant had stayed, he admitted that the trunk and the basket were his.

Mr. d'Almada: When you questioned the first defendant on the *Sunning* with regard to the ownership of the trunk and the basket did he not say that they belonged to a friend who died a couple of days before he left Vancouver?—Witness: He mentioned no date, but only said they belonged to a deceased friend.

He did not deny that they belonged to him?—He did at first, but, later, admitted they were part of his luggage.

Mr. Lindsell: When did he admit that?—About ten minutes later, after the boarding-house-keeper recognised the luggage as part of that brought by the first defendant.

Was a third man detained?—No.

The boarding-house-keeper said he knew the first defendant, who came to Hongkong on July 5th by the *Empress of Russia*. He identified the trunk and basket as belonging to the first defendant.

Mr. d'Almada: Since his arrival did he say to whom the luggage belonged?—The witness either could not, or would not, hear, and the question was thrice repeated.

Mr. Lindsell instructed the interpreter to "shout."

The interpreter, accordingly, shouted, but to no avail.

"Cross over, and shout in his ear," said Mr. Lindsell to his interpreter, who then succeeded in eliciting a reply in the negative to the question put.

Mr. d'Almada: I'll now put the first defendant in the box. He is another hopeless fool, and I doubt getting anything much out of him.

The first defendant said he had been abroad for about twenty years, and arrived here on the *Empress of Russia*. At Vancouver a friend and he shared a room. They were both to come to China, and the trunk and basket belonged to that friend.

Mr. Lindsell: Why did he not come with you?—Defendant: Because he died before the ship sailed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED PIRATES SEIZE A JUNK.

JUNKMASTER AND WIFE WOUNDED.

POLICE CAPTURE THE MISCREANTS.

A sensational attack by armed pirates on a junk lying off Lamma Island has resulted in the capture of five robbers who were wanted by the Police for various crimes committed recently.

The incident has caused quite a stir among fishermen and junk-owners, and there is much rejoicing over the arrests made.

It appears that the junk, which is of about 500 piculs capacity, anchored off Lamma Island on Wednesday night. The junkmaster, his wife, two children, and three members of the crew were on board looking after a valuable cargo of rice and other produce. At about midnight the junk-master retired to rest, and a few minutes later the "look-out" heard the sound of rowing. Apparently he did not pay any attention to this as there were several fishing craft seeking shelter for the night in the vicinity of the island. Suddenly the rowing ceased, and the "look-out" noticed five men, armed with revolvers, clambering on board. Before he could raise an alarm the "look-out" received a blow which rendered him unconscious. The robbers then went into the junkmaster's cabin. The master seized a bamboo pole and tried to show fight, but one of the men shot him in the leg. Realising that resistance would be futile, the junkmaster ran to the gunwale of the boat and jumped overboard. He was chased by a robber, who fired another shot at him wounding him in the other leg. Despite his injuries and the loss of a great deal of blood, the master managed to swim to another junk, lying some distance away, and was assisted by the crew of that junk, who took him on board and applied restoratives.

In the meanwhile the junk-master's wife shouted "Save life!" She, too, was shot at, the bullet penetrating her right leg. The crew of the junk, who were looking on helpless, and the woman and children were then gagged, bound, and imprisoned in one of the cabins, after which the robbers sailed the junk in the direction of Waglan.

Fortunately, at about this time, the Police patrol launch visited Lamma Island, and the matter was immediately reported to them by the junk-master. They gave chase, and, after following the junk for about four hours and a distance of twenty-miles, they sighted it and ordered it to stop. The robbers ignored the warning whereupon the Police fired at the junk. This had a salutary effect and junk was hove to at Shek O. The Police went on board, arrested the pirates, and brought them to Hongkong. The master and his wife were sent to Hospital to have their injuries attended to.

The pirates will be produced and charged at the Magistracy next week.

Proceeding, the defendant stated that his friend died on June 10th, and he embarked for China on June 12th. His friend's uncle instructed him to bring the luggage of the deceased, and give it to the deceased's wife, who was living in the Yan Ping district. When he arrived at Hongkong he went to a Chinese boarding-house. On the day in question, he handed the keys to the second defendant (a boarding-house runner), and told him to go aboard the *Sunning* and look after the luggage. He did not see the trunk searched. When asked who the owner of the trunk and basket was, he immediately said they were his. He did not, at any time, know that the trunk contained the rifle, or the basket the pistol. "If I had known that they contained these articles, I would have never taken them," concluded the man. "I am not so silly."

Mr. Lindsell: Why did you give the keys to the second defendant?—First defendant: I intended to take my meals ashore, and so gave them to them.

But why did you not keep them yourself?—I gave them to the second defendant so that, in case of a search, there would be no occasion to break the locks.

The Magistrate thought there was no case against the second defendant and discharged him.

Mr. d'Almada said he would like to put the second defendant in the box to prove that the keys were given to him by the first with explicit instructions to open the trunk in case of a search.

This was accordingly done.

Addressing the Court, on behalf of the first defendant, Mr. d'Almada said that in all cases of actual possession of arms the prisoner was held guilty unless he proved the contrary. This case was one in which the innocence of the defendant was proved to the hilt. The prosecution had proved that the defendant had brought luggage that belonged to a deceased friend. From the very start the defendant admitted the luggage had been brought by him, and said it belonged to a deceased comrade. That was not a manipulated or manufactured statement, but was the one made immediately he was arrested. The Magistrate could see how beautifully the weapons had been concealed. Defendant brought the luggage at the request of other people and did not know the contents. He asked the Magistrate to believe the man's story, and discharge him.

Mr. Lindsell said he believed that the luggage did not belong to the defendant, but he did not believe he was ignorant of the contents. He was not satisfied that the defendant did not know of the existence of arms in the luggage.

The defendant was fined $150 on each charge.

COMMERCIAL MEN'S TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICES.

The following resolution expressing thanks to His Majesty's Forces was unanimously adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom:—

"Five hundred delegates from over 100 Chambers of Commerce, in annual meeting assembled, unanimously express to His Majesty The King their profound admiration of the services rendered by the Royal Navy, its auxiliaries and personnel throughout the war. The silent patience the loyal obedience, the humane gallantry to a defeated foe, no less than the heroism and skill which is the tradition of the Royal Navy, have been more than maintained in the war and have enhanced its reputation in the opinion of the world.

"They record their profound admiration for the heroic and glorious achievements of the British Army, and their pride in the youthful citizens of the Empire who came from shop and office, mine and forge and field, submitted themselves to training and discipline, and then bore themselves like seasoned soldiers before the enemy, and achieved, along with their gallant Allies, a complete and glorious victory.

"Their admiration of the gallant and splendid work carried out by the Royal Air Force in all parts of the world over land and sea.

"Their appreciation of the gallant and meritorious services of the Mercantile Marine, who by their unfailing devotion to duty, assisted in securing the victory. They recognise that the maintenance of supplies for the Allies was due to their unflinching courage in facing and helping to overcome the submarine menace.

"And they further wish to lay their tribute of gratitude on the resting places of all those of His Majesty's Forces who, for the sake of King and Country, laid down their lives, and to express their profound sympathy with those who remain to mourn their loss."

A WIDOW IN TROUBLE.

A Chinese widow was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted.

The woman, it appeared, went to a pawn-shop to pawn two pairs of bangles for $83. She represented that the bangles were of pure gold, and the pawn-broker believing this, advanced the sum demanded. On subsequent examination, the bangles were found to be of an inferior metal and worth only about $12.

The widow denied the charges, intimating that she would be able to prove an *alibi*. The bangles had been presented to her by a friend, and, being in need of money, she pawned them on a different date to that named in connection with the present charge.

Inspector Macdonald applied for a remand, without bail, as it was possible that additional charges would be preferred against the woman.

Mr. Orme remanded the case till Tuesday.

A FREE RIDE.

A Chinese boy was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with travelling on a tram-car at Shaukiwan without paying the legal fare.

Sergeant Shannon stated that boys were creating a great deal of trouble to the Tramway Company and were a perfect nuisance to the neighbourhood. In most cases the culprits were *employés* of the Taikoo Dockyard. In the present instance the boy refused to alight when ordered to do so by the conductor. The Police arrested another man on Wednesday, and a crowd of dockyard operatives caused what was practically a riot and released the man.

Mr. Orme fined defendant $3, with the alternative of six days' hard labour.

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing part of a submarine fitting belonging to the Naval Yard.

Defendant's excuse was that he was obliged to steal as he had no money.

It was stated that defendant had been employed in the Yard for some time, but was dismissed, with several others, owing to reduction of the staff.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

"A SERIOUS OFFENCE."

A Chinese boy, barely as high as the dock, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with hawking fish without a licence.

The lad's mother said she gave her son money with which to buy provisions, but was not aware that he had committed any offence.

"It's a serious offence," commented Mr. R. E. Lindsell. "Ten strokes with the birch." (To the mother) "You may be present."

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Inspector Watt produced three Chinese before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and applied for a week's formal remand.

The men were arrested by the Hongkong Police on representations made by the Canton authorities, who are seeking their extradition on charges of kidnapping and robbery.

The application was granted.

"IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG."

A Chinese youth's predilection for Hongkong resulted in his being sent to hard labour for twelve months.

The prisoner was banished for a term of ten years last year, as he had several convictions against him, but he returned at the end of six months and worked as a coal coolie in Cha Kow Lang till arrested on Wednesday.

MR. P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.

FETED BY SIKH AND SINDHI COMMUNITIES.

The members of the local Sikh and Sindhi communities mustered in great force, yesterday evening, at Wiseman's Café, to offer their felicitations to Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., Hongkong, on his receiving the honour of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The entertainment was in the hands of the Committee of the Khalsa Diwan, and a large number of official guests were invited. After tea, congratulatory speeches were delivered.

Subadar Major Bhan Singh, the President, spoke in Punjabi, and dwelt on the sterling qualities of Mr. Wodehouse and his earnest endeavours to assist the local Indian community.

Mr. Bisben Singh, Hon. Secretary, said: Gentlemen, most of us were here a week ago to celebrate the same event. I refer to the occasion when the Moslem Society extended its good wishes and congratulations to Mr. Wodehouse. Now, to-day, the Committee of the Khalsa Diwan, on behalf of their compatriots, that is, the Sikh and Sindhi brethren, have taken the opportunity of requesting you to be present here to mark their expression of appreciation of and gratification at the honour of a Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire conferred upon Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of his meritorious services. The Order being purely an Indian one, and hitherto confined to officers serving only within India, has made its first appearance in the Colony. The Indian community is very glad to note that its first recipient is Mr. Wodehouse, whose association with the Indian residents in the Colony begins from the early days of his official career. During this long period of nearly 18 years he has tried his utmost to win the heart of every Indian who came in contact with him, and he has spared no pains to be of help whenever his assistance was sought. In many instances he has been so kind as to help privately, apart from his official position. The establishment of the Khalsa Diwan started 20 years back, and during this long time his kind patronage and advice have been a great factor towards its success. In fact, the Diwan's work being an extensive one, we often had recourse to appeal for assistance to various officials of the Government, and more especially to the Heads of the Police, and I beg to state that the Committee in every respect is grateful to them for the favourable services rendered to the Diwan in various ways and on various occasions. For such reasons it seemed to be the wish of every Indian in the Colony to congratulate Mr. Wodehouse. I therefore, in the name of the Sikh and Sindhi community resident in the Colony, have the honour to tender our hearty congratulations to Mr. Wodehouse, and hope that he will have a very bright, healtny, and prosperous time before him in which he may enjoy the honour to its fullest extent.

Gentlemen, I am further charged to say that the Committee fully appreciate the honour of your company, which you have so kindly given by accepting our humble invitation. We are especially proud of this honour and, on behalf of the Committee of the Khalsa Diwan, I thank you very much for adding grandeur to this meeting. (Applause).

Mr. T. A. Mahtani said he desired to emphasise the fact that the honour had been conferred upon a rightly deserving official, whose relations with their community had been very cordial, and who, in his official capacity, had endeared himself to them all. He hoped the present honour would be followed by even greater ones. (Applause).

Mr. Wodehouse made the following reply in Punjabi:—Subadar Major Bhan Singh and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me in inviting me to this tea party. It is very pleasant to meet so many of my old friends here. The Sikh name is familiar in all parts of the world, more so, perhaps, than any other Indian sect. Owing to their bravery and enterprise they were the first natives of the Punjab to emigrate in considerable numbers, and they have always been ready to accept service in any land, however distant. In England it is by no means uncommon to find people who think that every Indian soldier is a Sikh. In my early days, before I had any acquaintance with India, I myself was guilty once of this error. I happened to meet the Colonel of a very fine Mahommedan regiment, and remarked to him what a splendid lot of Sikhs his men were. He pointed out my mistake somewhat sharply. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Gurdwara Committee on their work during the war. Hundreds of travellers were continually passing through the Colony, and had to be accommodated in the Gurdwara for quite considerable periods of time. My relations with the Committee of the Sikh Gurdwara have always been most pleasant and cordial, and I am sure they will continue to be so in the future. It gives me great pleasure to see Subadar Major Bhan Singh President again after his return from active service. The library and crematorium, on which much money has been spent, are now completed. The Committee, for their foresight and progress, and the congregation, for their liberality in supplying funds, are greatly to be congratulated. (Applause).

Amongst those present were:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Dr. C. W. McKenby, Col. J. R. Young, Col. Pasby, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Cross, Major Buck, Major Wakeman, Captains Campbell and Johnson, Lieuts. Perrot, Sutherland, and Evenden, M.C., Mr. C. G. Perdue, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. B. Tanner, Inspector Kent, Sub Asst. Surgeon De, Mr. U. Rumjahn, Mr. A. F. Arculli, Mr. M. Akbar, Subadar Bhan Singh, Jemadar Fateh Singh, D.C.M., Dr. Naidu, Subadar Majors Rhosan Khan, Bhagat Singh, Rala Singh and Jawan Singh, Jemadars Narayan Singh, Bhoop Singh, Mohamed Khan, Ramjidass, Inspectors Mohideen Singh and Nawab Khan, Sergeant-Majors Bhagat Singh, Miram Bux and Fateh Singh, Messrs. Bishan Singh, Mahan Singh, Santa Singh, Ojagar Singh, Dena Singh, Kehar Singh, Karanjee, Mohideen, G. Mustafa, U. Singh, Sirdar Khan, Khan Sahib Hashim Khan, Fateh Mohamed, S. D. Mehal, Perem Singh, Badam Singh, Sohan Singh, Ponam Singh, Bishandass, Bhagat Singh, Bham Dass, Noordin, Indar Singh, G. Partabrai, V. Shevaram, D. Boolchand, E. Advani, T. A. Mahtani, M. Murjani, M. Amall, Jeramdass, Parnam, A. Hack, and Gazdar.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1741.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS.

SIZE 80" x 60" WHITE WITH BLUE STRIPES AND BOUND EACH END BLUE SILK. $5.50 each.

CAMP BEDS.

COVERED IN BROWN CANVAS $8.50 each.

BRITISH MADE GALVANIZED CHAIN MATTRESS.

IN ALL SIZES FROM $37.50 each.

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS.

IN THREE PARTS SIZES 3'0" x 6'6" $18.00 each.

BLACK & BRASS FOUR POST BEDSTEADS.

IN ALL SIZES FROM $50 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Agents for Brinsmead, Chappell, Estey, Challen, Hamilton

[927

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St. Telephone 1174.

Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.

[101

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.



FELT.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY.

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED from No. 93, Humphreys Buildings, Hanoi Road, Kowloon, on July 9th, an English Setter BITCH, white with black, tick markings, answering to the name "LADY."

Return at once to—

P. W. GOLDRING.

[968

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

THE following have This Day been appointed directors of our Company:—

MR. GEOFFREY MISKIN.
MR. CEDRIC BLAKER.

MR. WALTER LESLIE PATTENDEN, having resigned, ceases to be a director.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1919. [969

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENAVY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 17th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 17th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10th 1919 [970

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

20,000 JAPANESE LANTERNS.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Sizes—12 inches, Red long shaped
" —10 " " " "

and 7000 Lanterns of Flags of different Nations; Sizes 10 and 12 inches, long shaped.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery

Hongkong, July 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen' Road Central, Telephone No. 2312.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, July 12th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [948

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as

THE LUNA PARK.

A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasolene Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price $50,000 or nearest Offer.

Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [939

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—

"X.Y.Z."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[434

INTIMATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1919.

OWING to PEACE CELEBRATIONS the Papers announced for Saturday, July 19th, in the above Examinations will be postponed to Tuesday, July 22nd.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

[967

BEDFORD SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

ANY Old Bedfordians who would like information regarding the above Fund can obtain same from G. C. MOXON, Messrs. MOXON & TAYLOR, 10, Ice House Street, Hongkong, who would be pleased to receive any Subscriptions to be forwarded to the Trustees of the Fund.

Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [958

NOTICE.

IN re DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.

Canton, July 5th, 1919. [947

G R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that PUBLIC JINRICKSHAS in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [959

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:—

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 P.M.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned, in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th July, during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

[963

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 21ST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [964

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares, can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [965

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
the General Managers.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [966

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate in the British Concession, Shameen, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 24 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960. This Property, which was lately occupied by Jebsen & Co., has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situate at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites TENDERS by British Subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate in the British Concession Shameen, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 51 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Compradore's Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 1ST day of AUGUST, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18TH day of AUGUST, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property

20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, July 1st, 1919. [951

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on JULY 1ST, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin and Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6/- in the £ will be:—

	£	s.	d.
ON £20 BONDS:			
Per Coupon (Gross)		12.	0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £		3.	7 1/5
Net amount payable		8.	4 4/5
ON £100 BONDS:	£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	3.	0.	0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £		18.	0
Net amount payable	£2.	2.	0
ON £500 BONDS:	£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	15.	0.	0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £	4.	10.	0
Net amount payable	£10.	10.	0

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.

[945

TO LET.

From 1st August.

3 LARGE ROOMS for Office. Centrally situated.

Apply— Box No. 962,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[963

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.

[937

TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

For Particulars apply to—

MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL

[946

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—

PEROY SMITH SETH & FLEMING

[823

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 18th.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

61

INTIMATION

Compania General de Tobaccos de Filipinas

NUEVO CORTADO

EXTRA

$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT for Discriminating Smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616 [12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 11TH, 1919.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

THE Cables inform us that, in a White Paper which has just been issued on the economic conditions prevailing in Germany, Major BERTIE, who is one of a group of officers appointed to make investigations into the subject, expresses the opinion that an economic boycott of Germany by the Allies would be likely to prove a complete failure. This will not occasion any surprise to those who have followed the progress of events. It is true that one of the recommendations relating to the period of reconstruction that was made by the Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris, in June of 1916, stated that, in order to defend their commerce, industry, agriculture and navigation "against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition," the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which "the commerce of the enemy Powers shall be submitted to special treatment, and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special *régime* of an effective character." It was added that the Allies "will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of the enemy Powers." At that time, although the Allies were confident that they would emerge from the conflict victorious, they could not foresee the complete nature of the triumph they have now won, and it is possible that they were endeavouring to give the enemy cause for anxiety as well as to protect themselves in the future. Since then, the conditions have undergone a profound change. Germany is now dismembered, disorganised, and dependent on the clemency of her foes. Owing to the Peace terms there will be no need to concern ourselves very much about the competition of enemy shipping for some time to come, and it is evident that we cannot expect to exact a heavy indemnity from the conquered peoples unless they are given the opportunity of earning the money with which to pay it. To the Allied Powers, in their present impoverished state, it is of supreme importance that they should obtain as much compensation for their material losses as possible. That is a saner way of punishing Germany than subscribing to a self-denying Ordinance. If it were not unwise, it would be impracticable to establish an economic boycott, in view of the refusal of the United States of America to co-operate. America, we are told, is busily engaged in various schemes to capture German trade as soon as the blockade is raised on German inland water transport, and has already founded a Chamber of Commerce in Berlin as one means of furthering the object in view. Italy, also, is about to resume commercial relations with the enemy. It will be remembered that, while opposing the return of the Germans to Hongkong, local merchants did not advocate a cessation of trade with Germany; they merely desired that that trade should be carried on by British or neutral firms. The idea of holding daily intercourse with those who were guilty of so many wanton acts of barbarity against our kith and kin was naturally repugnant. Sentiment, however, was not the sole consideration. It was felt that, after the revelations of Germany's unfair business methods and of her attempts to stir up strife amongst the native races subject to British rule, prudence demanded that those who had so wantonly abused our hospitality should be kept at a safe distance until they had given proof of a chastened spirit. This view was subsequently endorsed by British Malaya, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire. Finally, the PRIME MINISTER declared, at the end of last year, that the Germans domiciled in England should never again have the opportunity of betraying the country, and he promised that a Bill would be introduced into Parliament empowering the Government to exclude the nationals of such countries as might be deemed expedient. The majority of Germans have since been repatriated. We have also been assured that "dumping" will not be allowed and that "key" industries will be protected, and we have seen the principle of Imperial preference introduced. German trade, therefore, will not be resumed under the old free and easy conditions.

A subscription list is being circulated among the members of the Police Force and others interested on behalf of the widow and children of the late Inspector Terrett.

The Chinese merchant who was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for assaulting a servant-girl commenced his term of imprisonment at Victoria Gaol yesterday.

Two cases (two deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, one case (one death) of bubonic plague, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowding, recently of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, has gone to Java to carry on for a few months the work vacated by the Rev. L. W. Coleman, who has been compelled, through illness, to go home.

We are informed that the Motor-car Procession Committee of the Peace Celebrations will be willing to receive applications from owners of motor-cycles to join the procession. We are also requested to state that those granted the privilege of erecting stands to view the illuminations will be entitled to charge an admission fee.

The skipper of the s.s. *Wing Shing*, now in port, was arrested by the French authorities when the vessel was in Saigon on a charge of being in possession of aniline dyes, alleged to be of German manufacture. After preliminary evidence had been recorded the case was remanded for a month, the captain being granted bail of $10,000.

Mr. W. R. McCallum, who has been sub-agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Colombo for the past five years, has retired and left for Home. Prior to his departure, the clerical staff of the Bank presented him with a large brass tray on which a record of his services to the Corporation was engraved in a series of shields. Mr. J. D. Smart has succeeded Mr. McCallum.

Mr. H. Thorpe, Assistant General Manager and Accountant of the Ceylon Government Railways, has been interdicted from duty and placed on half-pay at £450 a year. This decision followed an inquiry into the sudden disappearance of coal worth Rs. 75,000 belonging to the railway and the disappearance of Rs. 36,000 from Railway funds. Mr. Thorpe has been connected with the Railway Department of Ceylon since 1908.

Discussing the honour recently conferred upon the Governor-designate of Hongkong, the *Ceylon Morning Leader* says:—Our congratulations to our late Colonial Secretary. His elevation to the knighthood was a foregone conclusion, inevitable after his promotion to one of the most desirable plums in the Colonial Service. We look to see Sir Reginald Stubbs gather a much wider sheaf of honours and titles before his service to the Crown is over.

Amongst those who left by the *Empress of Russia*, yesterday afternoon for Vancouver, *viâ* Shanghai and Japan ports, were the following:—Mr. N. Burns, sub-accountant of the International Banking Corporation; Mrs. Paula Davis, head of the firm of Davis & Co., Hongkong; Mr. W. A. Dowley; Mr. G. B. Dunnett, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Dunnett; Capt. C. H. Goode, of the Manchester Regiment; Mrs. W. M. Humphreys; Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang; Commander Myburgh and Mrs. Myburgh; Mr. G. P. de Martin; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pattenden; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Raymond; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie; and Mr. R. E. Sedgwick.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, July 10th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR-SHIP.

Owing to the disappearance of the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, who has gone away without permission, the new members of the Provincial Assembly have requested the Military Government to explain who is the Civil Governor of Canton at present. Chang Kam-fong, the Prefect of Canton, who was given the Governor's seal by Chak, cannot be recognised as the acting Civil Governor, as he has neither been nominated nor appointed by the Military Government. As the appointment of a new Civil Governor has not been taken up by the Military Government owing to certain obstacles, the people of Canton will make their eighth appeal to the Military Government to-day (July 10th) demanding the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang without delay. In the event of his not being appointed, the people threaten a strike.

RUMOURS OF FIGHTING.

The situation in the city of Canton appears to be rather grave. Rumours are spreading that fighting will soon occur in Canton or in the district.

It is rumoured that Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Canton, has been informed by a Kwangsi leader that the Tuchun is taking steps to demobilise his forces in Honam. Li has accordingly given orders to his forces to bombard the city.

Another message states that martial law is being declared in Honam, and additional guards are being placed in various positions. Uneasiness has been created in Honam.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Messages from Shuihing state that since Commander Lam Fu, who has been appointed Defence Commissioner of Shuihing, took up duties, he has taken every step to prepare defensive works all around Shuihing city. More then ten strongholds have been built on the outskirts of the city, and many other barricades have been erected on both sides of the river.

The authorities have ordered that the troops who were sent away from various stations of the Canton-Kowloon Railway must be sent back at once to protect the railway traffic, or robberies may recur.

SURPLUS OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

With reference to the report that the Foreign Diplomats have agreed to offer a part of the surplus of the Customs revenue in June, as a contribution to the Military Government, we learn that $425,000 has been remitted to Dr. Wu Ting-fang through the Shanghai Bank in Shameen. Dr. Wu has signed a receipt for the amount, which it is proposed to use for the demobilisation of the Canton troops.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MODERN MILITARY EXPEDITION TO MONGOLIA.

PEKING, July 9th.

"Considerable interest is manifested in Peking in the expedition which it is planned to send to Mongolia, ostensibly as an offset to Semenoff's reported Pan-Mongolian movement.

The enterprise is the most modern military effort attempted by China. Nearly a hundred automobiles have been arranged for transportation purposes, while Handley Page aeroplanes, whose arrival is expected immediately, are intended to be used for observation purposes."

WHAT IS ITS OBJECT?

Reports from Mongolia indicate that all is quiet, which makes the object of the expedition incomprehensible.

Five thousand troops are proceeding to the garrison at Urga under general Chu Chi-hsan.

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

The Chinese peace envoys advise the President to issue a mandate declaring the state of war with Germany ended, thus provoking discussion, the Chinese being afraid to take action until it is known how it will affect their relations with Germany.

JAPANESE BLUFF.

Meanwhile, the Japanese are endeavouring to bluff the Chinese that the Austrian Treaty does not contain the Covenant of the League of Nations, adding that the Tsingtau matter having been decided by the Peace Conference it cannot be reconsidered.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

SHANGHAI, July 10th.

Shi Shih-kee has telegraphed that, owing to her refusal to sign the Treaty, China is being left alone.

It is reported that America will arrange a compromise.

According to Japanese information, China will instruct her Delegates to sign the Treaty, but the Government absolutely denies such a report.

WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

The question of the Cabinet is still unsettled.

The On Fook Club strongly recommends that Chu Shum be Premier, and Chu Shum is very anxious to obtain the appointment, but Chu Sai-chong does not approve because Chu Shum does not possess the necessary qualifications.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Chu Sai-chong has informed Wong Yap-tong and Li Sheng-tok that he has no power to dissolve Parliament, and Parliament has no power to retain him in office.

THE PEKING UNIVERSITY.

Choy Yuen-pui is willing to return to Peking University on condition that he will have nothing to do with students holding metings outside the University, and that he will also have nothing to do with political relations. The students must obey his orders. The students have agreed.

RESUMPTION OF SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

Much progress has been made in the arrangements for the resumption of the Shanghai Peace Conference. The whole Northern Delegation is preparing for departure to the South. Various political leaders will proceed to Tientsin to confer with Chu Kai-kim.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ON FOOK CLUB.

The United Peace Society has received a letter from Ng Pui-foo favouring the Society's demand for the dissolution of the On Fook Club. In this letter, Ng Pui-foo also mentioned that the On Fook Club had plotted with Ching Chim.

WOMEN AS J.P.'s.

Lord Beauchamp has introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to provide for women being appointed and serving as justices of peace. It is only a three line measure. "A woman," it says, "shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being appointed or being or becoming by virtue of office a justice of the peace."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN RIOTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF AN EXECUTION.

LONDON, July 7th.

Mr. E. S. Montagu has ordered the postponement of the execution of Buggu Ratan Chand in connection with the Amritsar riots, pending an immediate appeal to the Privy Council.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 7th.

Silver is quoted at 53⅛ buyers and 54d. sellers. The market is steady.

THE SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

PREDICTED MONTHS AGO.

On May 28th, the *Naval and Military Record* hinted at possible sabotage of the interned German Fleet at Scapa, and pointed out that pending the decision of the Peace Conference, the ships at Scapa are officially regarded as German property. It is quite a mistake to suppose that they can be boarded and inspected by any casual visitor. In fact, (says the paper) we understand that since last November, when British officers went on board the ascertain whether all ammunition, etc., had been removed in conformity with the armistice terms, no detailed survey has been made by our authorities, and the popular assumption that we know all about the "secrets" of German construction, engineering, and gunnery control, is, therefore, unfounded. When Mr. Daniels, the American Naval Secretary, visited Scapa last month he did not, as was reported in the Press, go on board the German ships, but simply steamed round them. Consequently the statements attributed to him with respect to the inferiority of German naval designs cannot have been based on first-hand observation. It would be interesting to know whether the British officers charged with the custody of the vessels have been able to satisfy themselves that no danger of sabotage need be feared when the German caretakers are invited to leave. The preliminary search made six months ago failed to reveal any hidden explosives. But German cunning is notorious, and it would not be difficult, with the aid of camouflage, to secrete dynamite bombs in some of the many almost inaccessible compartments of a modern man-of-war. In this connection the German officers who brought the ships across are reported to have boasted at Kiel, before their departure, that none of the ships would ever fly a foreign flag. A contemporary suggests that the sinking of peace may be the signal for a grand firework display at Scapa!

SCIENCE TO AID INDUSTRY.

GERMAN MONOPOLY IN GLASS GONE.

This has been a notable week in the interests of industrial research work in Sheffield, says a report dated April 24th. In the first place, the members of the Society of Glass Technology have assembled here from all parts of the country for their second annual meeting and first annual dinner, and important progress was made in a scheme for establishing centres of research to enable the industry for which the demands for chemical and optical glass since the German supplies were cut off have meant salvation from a moribund state, to continue its forward movement.

There is absolutely nothing now, either in the way of laboratory, optical, or surgical glassware or porcelain and filtering papers, made by enemy countries in pre-war days that British firms are not manufacturing with the greatest possible success.

Attached to the Sheffield University is the only model and research glass house in the country, and during the war it has been "controlled" by the Ministry of Munitions, which utilised it for all kinds of important experiments. Now it is at the disposal of the glass industry of Britain for peace purposes.

In the next place, Sir Frank Heath, of the Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been to Sheffield to consult with representatives of the cutlery, file, and edge tool trades with a view to the establishment of a joint research association. These industries, particularly cutlery, have fallen very far behind *in modern methods*, but of late years there has been a revival of interest in the matter, with a determination to put the industries on a scientific and engineering foundation, to reorganise the works, to introduce more machinery and other labour saving and output increasing methods, to improve the conditions of the workers, to standardise patterns and component parts of cutlery and tools, and, so far as file making is concerned, to secure uniformity of quality by ascertaining, by scientific means, the exact percentage of carbon required in specific types of files.

The proposal is that the three industries should subscribe between them £15,000 over the next five years, and if that is done the Government would add £15,000 giving a fund of £30,000 for research purposes. There is every hope that such a scheme will be put into execution, and that being so, the possibilities for the future of the trades concerned are enormous, for the great iron and steel industries were built up on scientific research.

FOOD CONTROL.

TO BE CONTINUED IF NECESSARY.

SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

Control of food will be maintained if it is considered to be in the public interest. The consumer is to have first consideration. Food Control Committees, under present arrangements, will not formally come to an end until November. Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, addressed a conference of executive officers of the committees at the Guildhall, on May 27th, and told them there would be no hesitation in asking them to continue should circumstances demand it.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that the system of food control and rationing in Great Britain unquestionably saved our country from an overwhelming economic disaster.

Mr. Roberts expressed, on behalf of the Ministry, himself, and he might say on behalf of the citizens of London and the Home Counties, and the public generally, profound gratitude for the work accomplished by the executive officers and their committees. Lord Rhondda asked them to undertake the impossible. What then appeared to be impossible had been achieved with remarkable success. It had revealed a new factor in the British character. It had always been said that the Englishman's home was his castle, and that he would not tolerate any outside interference, but under the system of food control the ladies and gentlemen he was addressing practically became the housekeepers of the general public. He came into office when the full system was in operation, and he was amazed at the extraordinary efficiency of the whole system. In no other country had rationing been so drastic and so complete. The old gibe in which certain Englishmen indulged at their own expense, that we were a nation of muddlers and usually muddled through to the end, had proved particularly untrue and inept. The average Englishman had quite a genius for administration. In eighteen months a far more efficient system of food control was created than the Germans were able to invent, and from the first our system was a brilliant success.

Before rationing there were 1,300,000 people per week waiting in food queues, and that was abolished by rationing. He had visited the troops in France, and knew the effect of wives standing in queues on the morale of those troops. The work of the food committees altered all that so efficiently and successfully that the loss of morale which would have been so detrimental to our great cause was averted, and so their work had been a substantial contribution to the attainment of glorious victory and to the making of a world safer for ordered progress in the future. Control had given Labour the opportunity to share the responsibilities of local food administration. There were 5,488 Labour representatives on food committees, a large majority being direct nominees of Labour organisations.

STATE AS PAYMASTER.

There had been criticism that the committees had been an expensive organisation, but such was not the case. There had been much voluntary work. He had never found the State a prodigal paymaster in these directions, and if State operation increased in the future one of the problems that would have to be faced would be that of salaries that would attract the best servants. The cost per head of the population was about 10d. a year, and that included two sets of ration books for every person in the country, so that the charge, far from being excessive, was extraordinarily small. The initiative of the rationing scheme came from the executive officers, who recognised very early the necessity for such a step. On behalf of the Ministry and of the Government, he made acknowledgment to the local authorities of the country for placing at the disposal of the Ministry many of their most capable servants, men of great experience and ability.

As to the general food position and future prospects, he regretted to have to say a word of warning against panic about prices. There was at first a considerable demand in favour of the instant abolition of all forms of control. It was alleged that the Ministry was profiteering, that it was holding huge stocks, was keeping up prices, and was a public danger. Four months after the armistice, however, he saw a tendency in the opposite direction, and it was now alleged that the Ministry was abolishing itself too quickly, that decontrol resulted in higher prices, that profiteering was vigorous, and that the Ministry should not only be retained for some time but should be crowned with immortality. He was not able to state definitely what would be the Government policy, but only that the whole matter was under review. He had his own views on the food problem, and many of those with whom he had been politically associated had regarded him as heterodox in this matter. We depended so much on outside sources, and should vastly increase home production. (Hear, hear.) In the first year of the war we had to pay an additional £85,000,000 more for an approximately same amount of foodstuffs as in the year before the war. What might we have done with that £85,000,000 dedicated to home resources? (Hear, hear.)

Necessity to go into foreign markets placed us entirely at the mercy of conditions over which we had no control. There was difficulty in retaining the present minimum price of bacon, and the Ministry could not see how it could have continued because we were compelled to go into the overseas market, and had to pay the price prevailing where the British Government had no control. We ought to develop home production to the highest possible extent, and we ought to endeavour to ascertain how far we might enter into arrangements with our Overseas Dominions in order that Great Britain and the British Empire might be self-supporting. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

LORD READING ON THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA.

On his return from the United States, Lord Reading, His Majesty's late Ambassador Extraordinary, said, in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* regarding trading operations in the United States and in Great Britain:

"America is very anxious to get back to pre-war conditions, and is doing her best to speed up the resumption of her normal trade and industrial activities. Once the Peace terms are signed, both in America and with us, it will be easier to devote our time and energy to get back to trade and, let us hope in England, to increased productivity.

"Americans think," he said, "that we in England are getting ahead of them to some extent in freedom from Government control and in trade activities, whilst from all my reports the impression prevailing in England is that America is getting far ahead of us. I suppose the truth is that we are both of us much in the same position—decontrolling as quickly as possible, but finding that the end of hostilities does not necessarily mean, with the same breath, the resumption of normal conditions, and that the readjustment of trade into individual hands and in its normal channels necessarily takes a little time.

POST-WAR TRADE PROSPECTS.

Americans," he continued, "are undoubtedly devoting far more of their attention to international trade than before the war; indeed, it is not to be wondered at. It is the necessary outcome of the present financial condition in America, as compared with the rest of the world, and increased American shipping facilities. But I see no reason, from the British point of view, for apprehension lest this competition should drive us out of the trade which we held before the war. It does mean that we shall have to be prepared for greater effort; and especially, with the great burden of debt which we are now carrying, we must produce more than before the war in order to increase our wealth. And, of course, we must find markets for the products beyond home consumption. Looking at the world as a whole, and the countries that are able to supply it either with raw materials or manufactured goods, I feel confident that the British Empire will continue to maintain its world position, and that there is room both for the increased American and British activities. It must take as very considerable time before Germany is in a position to make her competition felt in the foreign markets as in pre-war times."

On the subject of international relations and his own experiences in America, Lord Reading said: "I can only repeat what I said just before I left America, that it would have been impossible to exceed the cordiality and goodwill manifested by both the American Administration and the people to me whilst I was there as the British representative. During my recent stay there I have given great attention to the so-called anti-British feeling in America. I can say without hesitation that, not only does it not exist except in certain quarters—that is, among the Irish, who are disappointed with the British Government's policy, and among the pro-German section of the population—but I am satisfied as the result of my inquiries and of independent inquiries which I have caused to be made that the American people's feeling for the British is deeper at this moment than at any time. It rests upon greater contact between British and Americans, and the closer that is in the future the better I am sure will be the relations between our two countries."

CONSUMERS' INTEREST FIRST.

We knew not what might happen immediately after peace was signed. Some people seemed to think that the Central Empires would be able to enter into the world's markets, others that they would be financially unable to compete, but the whole subject was being investigated, and no one was capable of forecasting with accuracy what the position with regard to food would be in the coming winter. During the next two or three months the position would be viewed more clearly, and if it was seen that continuance of control was desirable and necessary to keep prices at a lower level then control would be continued. His policy had been control or de-control accordingly as the consumers' interest warranted. In the light of investigations being made, it was hoped to see the situation in clearer perspective, and the Ministry would continue in existence a nucleus staff in order to be prepared to re-establish food control should necessity arise, and in such a form as might seem best in the general interest.

With regard to the future, with all these uncertainties, the Government recognised the fact that the interests of the consumer were primarily concerned, and all in their power must be done to rid the country of undue profiteering. (Cheers.) They must secure to the consumer commodities at the lowest practical price, because should there be evidence of profiteering and inflation of the cost of living no one could tell the effect better than the Ministry with its experience of extinguishing the queue system. He assured the conference that all phases of the food problem were being carefully watched, and that due regard was being paid to individual and national interests, and should circumstances so require there would be no hesitation in asking them all to co-operate again to help the country through any time of trial it might encounter. (Cheers.)

In reply to points raised, Mr. Roberts said that the system of inter-allied buying could not be continued after the war. Countries were anxious to free their trade, and we had no desire to compel them to preserve that co-operation for the next few years. Countries that were carrying out a policy of joint purchase during the war were now competitors for the world's food supplies and the tendency of that was to drive up prices. The problem was now being explored of making the Empire self-supporting. With regard to enemy countries coming into the markets, that was also being carefully considered.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

THE TREATY OF LONDON.

The following is the version of the text of the secret treaty between England, France, Russia, and Italy, concluded on April 26th, 1915, and known as the Treaty of London, given in the volume "The Secret Treaties," by F. Seymour Cocks, published by the Union of Democratic Control:—

The Italian Ambassador in London (Marchese Imperiali), on instructions from his Government, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and to the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, the following Memorandum:

Article 1.—A military convention is to be concluded without delay, between the General Staffs of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy to determine the minimum number of troops which Russia would have to throw against Austria-Hungary if the latter should want to concentrate all her forces against Italy. Russia should decide mainly to attack Germany. Similarly the said convention is to regulate the questions relating to armistices, in so far as such armistices form an essential part of the competence of the Supreme Army Command.

Article 2. On her part Italy undertakes by all means at her disposal to conduct the campaign in union with France, Great Britain, and Russia against all the Powers at war with them.

Article 3. The naval forces of France and Great Britain are to render uninterrupted and active assistance to Italy until such time as the navy of Austria has been destroyed or peace has been concluded. A naval convention is to be concluded without delay between France, Great Britain, and Italy.

Article 4.—By the future Treaty of Peace Italy is to receive the district of Trentino, the entire Southern Tyrol up to its natural geographical frontier, which is the Brenner Pass; the city and district of Trieste; the country of Gorizia and Gradisca; the entire Istria up to Quarnero, including Volosca and the Istrian islands of Cherso and Lussina, as well as the smaller islands of Plavnika, Unia, Canidoli, Palazzuoli, S. Petri del Nembi, Asinello, and Gruica, with the neighbouring islets.

Note 1 (to Article 4). In carrying out what is said in Article 4 the frontier line shall be drawn along the following points: From the summit of Umbrile northwards to the Stelvio, then along the watershed of the Rhaetian Alps as far as the sources of the Rivers Adige and Eisach, then across the Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the Etz and Zillertal peaks. The frontier then turns southwards touching Mount Tobiach, in order to reach the present frontier of Carniola, which is near the Alps. Along this frontier the line will reach Mount Tarvis and will follow the watershed of the Julian Alps beyond the crests of Predil, Mangert, and Tricorno, and the passes of Podberdo, Podlansko, and Idria. From here the line will turn in a south-east direction towards the Schneeberg, in such a way as not to include the basin of the Save and its tributaries in Italian territory. From the Schneeberg the frontier will descend towards the sea coast, including Castua, Mattuglia, and Volosca as Italian districts.

DALMATIA.

Article 5.—Italy will likewise receive the province of Dalmatia in its present frontiers including Yisserica and Trebigne (Trebanj) in the north, and all the country in the south up to a line drawn from the coast, at the promontory of Planka, eastwards along the watershed in such a way as to include in the Italian possessions all the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Sebenico—viz., Cikola, Kerka, and Buotisnica, with all their affluents. Italy will likewise obtain all the islands situated to the north and west of the coasts of Dalmatia, beginning with Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Skerda, Mach, Pago, and Puntadura, and further north, and down to Melada in the south, with the inclusion of the islands of S. Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Torcola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, with all the adjacent rocks and islets, as well as Pelagosa, but without the islands of Zirona Grande and Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

The following are to be neutralised:—

(1.)—The entire coast from Planka, in the north, to the southern extremity of the Sabbioncello peninsula, including this last-named peninsula in its entirety:

(2.)—The part of the littoral from a point ten versts south of the promontory of Ragusa Vecchia to the Viosa (Vojuzza) River so as to include in the neutralised zone the entire gulf of Cattaro with its ports of Antivari, Dulcigno, San Giovanni di Medua, and Durazzo; the rights of Montenegro, arising from the declarations exchanged by the two contracting parties as far back as April and May, 1909, remaining intact. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that those rights were guaranteed to Montenegro within her present frontiers, they are not to be extended to those territories and ports which may eventually be given to Montenegro. Thus, none of the ports of the littoral now belonging to Montenegro are to be neutralised at any future time. On the other hand, the disqualifications affecting Antivari, to which Montenegro herself agreed in 1909, are to remain in force;

(3.)—Lastly, all the islands which are not annexed to Italy.

FIUME FOR THE SLAVS.

Note 2.—The following territories on the Adriatic will be included by the Powers of the Quadruple *Entente* in Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro: In the north of the Adriatic, the entire coast from Volosca Bay, on the border of Istria, to the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the entire coast now belonging to Hungary, and the entire coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Carlopago, and also the islands of Veglia, Pervuccio, Gregorio, Coli, and Arbe, and in the south of the Adriatic where Serbia and Montenegro have interests, the entire coast from Planka up to the River Drin with the chief ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno, and San Giovanni di Medua, with the islands of Zirona Grande, Zirona Piccola, Bua, Solta, Brazza, Jaklian, and Calomotta.

The port of Durazzo may be given to the independent Mohammedan state of Albania.

Article 6.—Italy will receive in absolute property Valona, the Island of Saseno, and as much territory as would be required to secure their military safety—approximately between the River Vojuzza in the north and in the east, down to the borders of the Chimara district in the south.

Article 7.—Having obtained Trentino and Istria by Article 4, Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands by Article 5, and also the Gulf of Valona, Italy undertakes, in the event of a small autonomous and neutralised State being formed in Albania, not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain, and Russia to repartition the northern and southern districts of Albania between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. The southern coast of Albania, from the frontier of the territory of Valona to Cape Stilos, is to be neutralised.

To Italy will be conceded the right of conducting the foreign relations of Albania; in any case, Italy will be bound to secure for Albania a territory sufficiently extensive to enable its frontiers to join those of Greece and Serbia to the east of the Lake of Ohrida.

Article 8.—Italy will obtain all the twelve islands (Dodekanese) now occupied by her in full possession.

Article 9.—France, Great Britain, and Russia admit in principle the fact of Italy's interest in the maintenance of political balance of power in the Mediterranean and her rights, in case of a partition of Turkey, to a share, equal to theirs, in the basin of the Mediterranean—viz., in that part of it which adjoins the province of Adalia, in which Italy has already acquired special rights and interests defined in the Italo-British Convention. The zone which is to be made Italy's property is to be more precisely defined in the course in conformity with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. Italy's interests will likewise be taken into consideration in case the Powers should also maintain the territorial integrity of Asiatic Turkey for some future period of time, and if they should only proceed to establish among themselves spheres of influence. In case France, Great Britain, and Russia should, in the course of the present war, occupy any districts of Asiatic Turkey, the entire territory adjacent to Adalia and defined more precisely below is to be left to Italy, who reserves her right to occupy it.

Article 10.—In Libya Italy is to enjoy all those rights and privileges which now belong to the Sultan in virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Article 11.—Italy is to get a share in the war indemnity corresponding to the magnitude of her sacrifices and efforts.

Article 12.—Italy adheres to the declaration made by France, England, and Russia about leaving Arabia and the Holy Moslem places in the hands of an independent Moslem Power.

COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

Article 13.—Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation by way of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies.

Article 14.—Great Britain undertakes to facilitate for Italy the immediate flotation on the London market of a loan on advantageous terms to the amount of not less than £50,000,000.

Article 15.—France, Great Britain, and Russia pledge themselves to support Italy in not allowing the representatives of the Holy See to undertake any diplomatic steps having for their object the conclusion of peace or the settlement of questions connected with the present war.

Article 16.—The present treaty is to be kept secret. As regards Italy's adhesion to the declaration of September 5th, 1914, this declaration alone will be published immediately on the declaration of war by, or against, Italy.

Having taken into consideration the present memorandum, the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, being authorised thereto, agreed with the representative of Italy, likewise authorised thereto, as follows:—

France, Great Britain, and Russia express their complete agreement with the present memorandum submitted to them by the Italian Government. In respect of Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the present memorandum, regarding the co-ordination of the military and naval operations of all the four Powers, Italy declares that she will actively intervene at an earliest possible date, and, at any rate, not later than one month after the signature of the present document by the contracting parties.

The undersigned have confirmed by hand and seal the present instrument in London in four copies. April 26th, 1915. —(Signed),

EDWARD GREY. IMPERIALI.
JULES CAMBON. BENCKENDORFF.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE CHURCH.

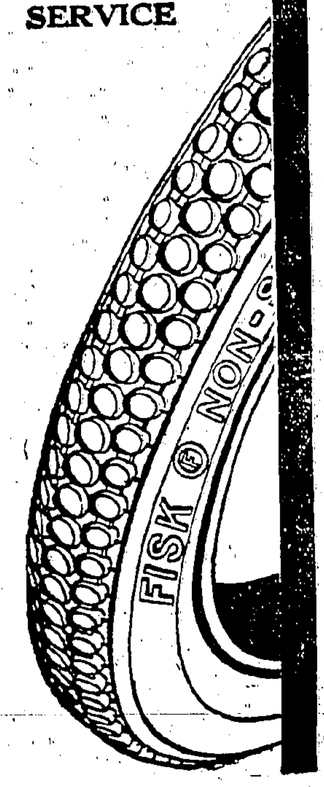
In the Upper House of Convocation, at Church House, Westminster, on May 6th the Bishop of Hereford took exception to the proposed National Assembly of the Church of England and the "Draft Enabling Bill," which, he said, sought to give self-government to the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved to lay before his Majesty the recommendation agreed to by both Houses of Convocation that powers to grant legislation in matters concerning the Church of England should be conferred on the National Assembly of the Church of England.

The Bishop of Hereford said if the Enabling Bill were passed into law it would deprive many parishioners of rights which they possessed at present and valued highly. He felt very strongly that the whole movement for self-government had been hustled forward at a time when it was not reasonable to expect the people to understand the significance of the policy or to master its details. He urged that Crown patronage should be put outside the control of the proposed subordinate legislation.

The address to his Majesty, as moved by the Primate, was carried by seventeen votes to three.

AT LOW PRICES WITH FISK SERVICE



FISK TIRES

Emphatically! The Best Tire Proposition On The Market

FISK established quality at Fisk Low Prices offers car owners for the first time an absolutely sure way to cut tire costs.

You can get Fisk Non-Skid—the most effective traction and non-skid tire—at a price lower than is charged for many plain treads.

For Prices and Particulars apply—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Motor Dept.

Tel. No. 781 & 659.



[823



Economy.

Owing to the quality and concentration of its ingredients, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is very economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

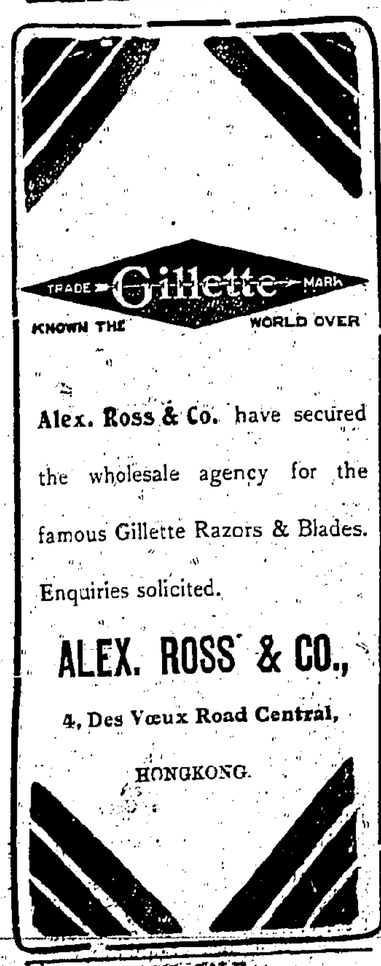
A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white, across the red label on every bottle.

[823



Alex. Ross & Co. have secured the wholesale agency for the famous Gillette Razors & Blades.

Enquiries solicited.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vœux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1918.
With Index, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

27

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 1833.

[76

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. DR. LE CLERC MED., CO., HAVERSTOCK ROAD, NW. LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET; Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS. Sydney and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO LTD., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington: India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

[150

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1.
THERAPION No. 2.
THERAPION No. 3.

No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 5s. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., N.W. 5, London. SEE TRADE-MARKED WORLD 'THERAPION' ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

15]

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

RUSSIAN CHAOS AND THE ALLIES' POLICY.

I.

DANGERS AND REMEDIES.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

Russia is, so to say, the keystone of the arch of new Europe. The Allies themselves, through their Premiers, have publicly proclaimed that no peace can be deemed stable while Russia is a prey to anarchy. And one has but to glance at the present condition and the immediate prospects of the States which have been created, revived, or extended, to perceive the propriety of the comparison and the cogency of its corollary. The danger which the Allies redoubt from Russia's mental plight is that Germany, owing to her many advantages, may obtain a privileged position in that country, and use it as a stepping-stone to material prosperity, military strength, and political ascendency. She may accomplish this against odds; she will achieve it easily if the Allies unwittingly help her. It is no exaggeration to say that this danger, as well as the Bolshevik scourge, was fostered, if not created, by the Allied Governments. It was in their power, it was in their interest, and therefore it was also their duty to save their ex-ally from Bolshevism, but they lacked the insight, and were devoid of the requisite will-power. It was incumbent on them to save Russia from German machinations by fearlessly striking out a friendly policy and requiting her for her priceless co-operation and heroic sacrifices with efficacious help in her hour of need. To-day they are striving to make good this neglect by erecting a paper wall between Germany and Russia. The plan is simple, like most of the Allied plans. The Teutons shall be compelled to disinterest themselves in the affairs of their Russian neighbours, with whose destinies their own are closely bound up. This wall is admittedly frail. As a breakwater against the Teuton wave it is useless. Germany is still destined to play the part of Russia's steward and major domo.

GERMAN TRADE IN RUSSIA.

How could it be otherwise? Germany and Russia are neighbours. Their economic relations were continuous, and the Allies have made them indispensable. Russia and Germany are become interdependent. The Teuton will recognise the Slav as an ally in economics and will pay himself politically. Who will now thwart or check this process? Russia must live and therefore buy and sell and barter and negotiate. Can a parchment treaty hinder or invalidate her dealings? Can it prevent an admixture of politics in commercial arrangements? Can it greatly alter the conditions which favour this mixture? In Russia there are millions of Germans conversant with the language, laws and customs of the people. Many of them have been settled there for generations. They are passionately attached to their race and not unfriendly to the country of their adoption. The trade, commerce and industry of the European provinces are largely in their hands and in those of their fellow-workers the Jews. The business men of these two nationalities have their faces ever turned towards Germany. They buy and sell there. They obtain their credit in Berlin, Dresden or Frankfurt. They act as commercial travellers, agents, brokers, for Russians and Germans. They are continually going and coming between the two countries. How are these myriads to be fettered permanently and kept from eking out a livelihood in the future on the lines traced in the past? By the parchment treaty? The Russians on their side must also live and therefore buy and sell. Has the Conference or the League of Nations the right or power to dictate to them the persons or the nations with whom alone they may have dealings? Can it narrow the field of Russia's political activities? Some people flatter themselves that it can. They may, however, be mistaken. The task, which was arduous may be already beyond their power.

FEELING AGAINST ENTENTE.

I have watched the development of anti-Ententism among Russians with painful interest and in favourable conditions for observation, and I say without hesitation that rancour against the Allies burns as vehemently and intensely among the anti-Bolsheviks as among their adversaries. "Russia as a whole is bitterly hostile to her former Allies," exclaimed an eminent Russian lately, "for as soon as she had rendered them inestimable services at the cost of her political existence, they turned their backs upon her as though her agony were no affair of theirs." To-day the country is divided on many issues. Dissensions and quarrels have riven and shattered it into shreds. But in one respect Russia is still united; in the vehemence of her resentments towards the Allies. Some part of the hatred engendered might have been displaced if representatives of the provisional Russian Governments had been admitted to the Conference. It would have helped and could not have harmed the Allies. It would have bound the Russians. For Russia's delegates, the men sent or empowered by Kolchak and his colleagues to represent them, would have been the exponents of a pithless community *hovering between life and death*. They could and would have offered no opposition to the world-dictators, whose decisions they would have ended by accepting. And the acquiescence, however provisional, would have tended to relieve the Allies of a sensible part of their load of responsibility. It would also have linked the Russians, loosely perhaps, but perceptibly, to their former Allies. It would have imparted a settled direction to Kolchak's policy, and communicated it to the nation. In short, it might have dispelled some of the storm-clouds that are gathering in the East of Europe.

KOLCHAK'S ADVANCE.

Russia is apparently nearing the end of her long-drawn-out agony. Kolchak's army is advancing, not quite so rapidly as is commonly assumed, but steadily. If circumstances prove superlatively favourable, he may reach Moscow some time this year, especially if Petrograd be captured in the meanwhile. These eventualities, if they come to pass, would be followed by the collapse of Bolshevism as a political power, and if Kolchak were the first to reach Moscow it is he who would rule the land, at least for a while, not perhaps with his present Cabinet nor with any party administration, but with men of knowledge, experience, and character. Whether this stage would coincide with the complete restoration of sound, stable conditions is another matter. Would Kolchak's programme be drawn up with any object but the welfare of his country? And how far is Russia's welfare compatible with the status quo in Eastern Europe? Burning indignation and moral reprobation were the sentiments aroused among the Allies by the infamous treaty of Brest Litovsk. It was justly anathematised by all *Entente* peoples as the loathsome creation of a frenzied people. But shortly afterwards the *Entente* Governments themselves, when their turn came, wrought a political patchwork of variegated injustice. Whereas the Brest Litovsk treaty provided for a federal Slav State with provincial Diets and a federal Parliament, the system substituted by the Allies consisted in carving up Russia into an ever-increasing number of independent States, some of which cannot live without Russian goodwill, and debarring the inhabitants from a voice in the matter, and creating a permanent agency for foreign intervention. The Russians were not even asked to say informally what they thought or felt about it.

Nobody acquainted with Russian psychology imagines that the feelings of this high-souled people can be transformed by gifts of food, money, or munitions. The spell thrown over the ill-fated Austrians, who have it is believed, silenced the promptings of racial instinct in order to listen to the soft words and receive the conditioned offerings of the virtuous tempter, will take no hold on the Slav idealist. How little likely Russians are to barter ideal boons for material advantages may be gathered from an incident worth noting that occurred in the months of April and May, when the fall of the capital was expected. The one thing necessary for their success against Bolshevism was the capture of Petrograd. If that city, which, despite its cosmopolitan character, is still the centre of political Russia, could be wrested from the tenacious grasp of Lenin and Trotsky, the fall of the Bolshevist Tsarlets was a foregone conclusion. The friends of Kolchak accordingly pressed every lever to set the machinery in motion for the march against Peter's city. And as of all helpers the Finns were admittedly the most efficacious, conversations were begun with their leaders. The Finns were ready to drive a bargain, but it must be a hard and lucrative one. They would march on Petrograd for a price. The principal condition they laid down was the definitive recognition of their complete independence within frontiers which I am not concerned to discuss. The Kolchak Government was ready to treat with the Finnish Cabinet, as with de facto Government, and to recognise Finland's present status, but as they could not give what they did not possess, their recognition must, they explained, be, like their own authority, provisional. To this the Helsingfors Government demurred. The Russians remained firm, and the negotiations fell through.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

But if the improvised arrangements, entailing dismemberment, which the Allies have imposed on Russia during her cataleptic trance are re-opened, as they will be as soon as she recovers consciousness and strength, what course will events then follow? If she seeks to gather under her wing once more some of the peoples whose complete independence the League of Nations is now about to guarantee, will that body respond to their appeal and fly to their assistance? Russia, who has not been consulted, will not be bound by the rules of the League, and one need not be a prophet to foretell the reluctance of Western armies to wage another war in order to prevent Karelia—of which some of the plenipotentiaries may have heard as little as of Teschen—from remaining Russian or the Ukraine from being brought back to the Russian fold. Europe may then see its political axis once more shifted, and its outlook obscured. The territorial equilibrium which is said to be abolished by the Fourteen Points may be openly re-established by the hundred-and-one economico-political changes which Russia's recovery will contribute to bring about.

ERRORS OF THE ALLIES.

How defective the psychological flair of the lawgivers of the Conference has been may be seen from the methods as well as the general trend of their policy. They devised no coherent scheme for dealing with Eastern Europe, and no sure means of carrying out such fitful measures as they adopted. Alone the Americans were equipped with carefully tabulated statistics and huge masses of facts, which they poured out as lavishly as coal heavers hurl the contents of their sacks into the cellar. But they put them to no practical use. Losing themselves in a labyrinth of details, they failed to get a comprehensive view of the whole. The other delegations lacked both data and general ideas. A short time ago, from the twilight of the Conference chamber, went forth the unofficial but serious suggestion that Kolchak should convoke a Constituent Assembly for Siberia! This idea is not more singular than the circumstance that it emanated from the minds of men who, without waiting for the vote of any assembly, sanctioned the separation of whole *provinces from Russia. Before* officially proclaiming Finland's independence, the plenipotentiaries were exhorted to determine the geographical boundaries with which they were prepared to recognise her sway. This would have been a helpful—it certainly was a delicate—task, owing to the ambitious designs cherished by the Helsingfors Government at the time. Now it was the invariable practice of the secret Council of Five, or Three to put off all thorny issues as long as might be, and this one was dealt with accordingly. One of the influential delegates told a friend of mine who among others had pleaded for this preliminary delimitation, that it was a secondary matter which could be settled later by one of the boundary commissions. And settled it will be later, probably not by one of the boundary commissions, but by a less deliberative body of men. Hotly contested frontier questions are Gordian knots, and have to be treated as such.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRINCE AND HOUSING.

CONFERENCE WITH LABOUR.

PROMISE OF CO-OPERATION.

The Prince of Wales visited North Lambeth, on May 27th, and took the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the dwelling accommodation provided in this congested area of the borough. His Royal Highness, who received an enthusiastic welcome, first went to the Alford House for Boys, in Lambeth-walk. From here the Prince proceeded to Knrl-place, St. Albans-buildings, and China-walk, and was occupied for some time in visiting the dwellings and interviewing the residents. Afterwards, for over two hours, he discussed, at a conference with delegates from the Lambeth Central Labour Party, the housing conditions on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate at Kennington.

As a result of the conference the Prince agreed that in future schemes for housing on the estate there shall be collaboration between the Lambeth Central Labour Party and the officials of the Duchy of Cornwall; that the advice of the former shall be asked and considered, that new houses to be erected shall be larger than the old if possible, that in all building contracts the trade-union wages and conditions clause shall be inserted, and that consideration shall be given to a proposal that a Duchy of Cornwall Works Department to carry out all repairs and building be established. The Prince also promised to visit privately the derelict sites and houses on the estate.

Mr. W. Lockyer, president of the Lambeth Central Labour party, said they were conscious how little the Royal family really knew of the conditions under which the workers lived, but they were also conscious that the Royal family desired to do their best for the people of England, and especially those on the Duchy of Cornwall estate at Kennington. The speaker went on to point out that on the occasion of the recent Royal visit to Kennington a number of houses which were empty were made to appear as if they were tenanted by curtains being put up at the windows.

The Prince of Wales: I knew that the houses were empty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peacock, secretary of the Duchy of Cornwall, said the curtains were put up by the Lambeth Borough Council, who complained of the dilapidated appearance of the road.

LUXURY OF A BATH.

Mr. Lockyer said there were a number of houses on the estate which had been in a disgraceful state for years. For the past four years the workers had loyally accepted the conditions, but they now thought that building operations should be commenced on the estate at once, thus providing labour for the unemployed. They urged that more money should be expended yearly on the development of the estate.

The Prince remarked that he was only receiving about half of what was paid to King Edward and King George, his father.

Mr. Heron said that there were three large ware-house in North Lambeth full of furniture stored by people unable to get housing accommodation, some of it belonging to demobilised soldiers. He submitted for the consideration of the Prince and his architect what they thought should be the minimum requirements of a house for a working man and his family. Rent should not exceed 10s. 3d. a week, and all houses should have baths.

The Prince: I fully realise that. It is a real luxury for some people to have a bath.

Mr. Heron suggested that the estate officials might collaborate with the local Labour party, so that their suggestions might be considered.

The Prince: I should be very happy for your collaboration in a consultative capacity.

Mrs. Lockyer, on behalf of the women, urged the provision of a communal wash-house. Baths were essential now that the Lambeth Borough Council had increased the price to 8d. A man with a wife and family could not afford to pay this.

The Prince of Wales: I quite realise that. The expense is too great.

At the close his Royal Highness said he could not tell them how much he appreciated their kindness in laying the facts before him. What they had said would have every consideration, and he should submit it to the Queen. He should be most happy to act in collaboration with them, and have their advice and assistance. He would be very pleased to walk round the estate with them. He had, as they knew, been away for three or four years, but he thought things had improved, and would improve in the near future.

RECOGNITION OF NEW STATES.

The proximate motives that determined the Secret Council to recognise this or that new State, although of no political moment, are of sufficient psychological interest to warrant mention. They shed a light on the concreteness, directness, and simplicity of the workings of the statesmen's minds when engaged in transacting international business. New communities were judged to be ripe for recognition because of some wholly extrinsical circumstance. A food distributor, for instance, or the secretary of a treasury wanted a receipt for expenditure abroad from the State that benefited by it. As this pre-supposed the existence of a State and a Government, he declined to come to the aid of a people that was not a State and lacked a proper Government, and the Conference had to create both without delay. Thus the reason why Finland's independence received the hall-mark of the Powers when it did was because the United States Government was generously preparing to give aid to the Finns, and had to get in return proper receipts signed by competent authorities representing the State. Had it not been for this need of valid receipts, the rites of recognition might have been postponed, as was the marking off of the frontiers. And like considerations led to like results in other cases. Czecho-Slovakia's independence was formally recognised for the same reasons, as one of its leading men admitted.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Cigars! Cigars!!
Cigars!!!

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have just received a small consignment of the finest and well-known brands of cigars and cheroots, made by La Perla Del Oriente, the best reputed Cigar Factory

—IN—

MANILA.

All Sizes and Shapes in Stock.

Prices on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

15, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

[769

WISEMAN LTD.

—:o:—

JUST ARRIVED

Confectionery from England.

PASCALL'S FAMOUS BUTTER-SCOTCH.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

JORDON TOFFEE.

and

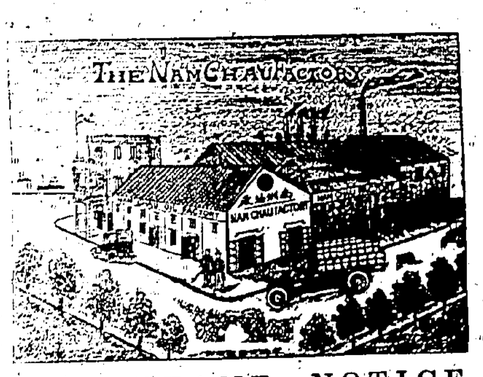
ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery from England since

1916.

WISEMAN LTD.

[106



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 26, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen

[895

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

MANSION HOUSE DINNER.

JOURNALISM AND THE WAR.

A civic welcome was extended on May 27th to members of the Newspaper Press Fund, who, as guests of the Lord Mayor, held their fifty-sixth anniversary festival at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Brooks Marshall), presided over a gathering numbering about 200.

During the evening Captain Coast (the secretary) announced that the subscription list had reached the handsome sum of £8,300, which was only £200 below the record amount obtained last year. The list included a donation of £250 from the Lord Mayor.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured

Viscount Hambleden proposed "The Imperial Forces." Alluding to the Navy, he said it had gained the epithet of silent, which was doubtless appropriate. Whilst it was perhaps much more silent than to its taste, it did what was expected of it, for it cleared the enemy from the sea, kept the highways of commerce open, and enabled us to send troops and men to the seat of war. (Cheers.) Having spoken in praise of the undefeated British soldier, he remarked that the youngest branch of the Service had impressed itself to a very complete extent upon the people of this country, and not less upon the people of London, for it was from the air that the people of London were attacked, and it was in the air that we were defended. It was largely to the gallantry, persistency, and ingenuity of the officers and men of the Royal Air Force that London suffered so little as it did from the air raids. Every Briton was proud to-day, for he could look back to five years of warfare during which the Imperial Forces of the Crown had more than justified the great traditions they had achieved.

Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, M.P., in reply, said the policy of silence with regard to submarine warfare had a terrifying effect upon the public of Germany, who had no idea of what was going on in the submarine world or the extent of their losses. The Germans had admitted losing 199 submarines. His report showed that they lost 202. (Cheers.) He had not yet had an opportunity of seeing where the other three came in. (Laughter.)

VALOUR IN THE AIR.

Major-General Seely also responded, and remarked that they realised more and more every day that the sea, land, and air forces were distinct, but they were necessary to one another. While the Army could not have operated without the Navy, while the Navy could not have attacked without the help of the Army, neither of them could have achieved the victories they did without the Air Force. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Air Force was imbued with the old traditions of the Army and the Navy, of valour and determination. (Cheers.) "He had been told by those who knew that what finally gave us the supremacy in the air, which we undoubtedly had at the close of the war, was not only the skill of our designers, and the energy of those who worked at home to produce aeroplanes in ever-increasing numbers, but that it was in the desperate conflict of valour that the men of our race just won the day. (Cheers.) He was proud to be allowed to respond for them. That night there were three people in London they were glad to welcome—one was at that board and two had just arrived. (Cheers.) General Sykes, in his arduous task of guiding wisely the future in the air for the benefit of civilisation, would have their cordial support. In spite of his grave injuries recently, he flew over to Paris a few days later against his (General Seely's) orders. (Laughter.) There had also arrived Hawker and Grieve. (Loud cheers.) If they did not do their most gallant act for the honour of England as members of the Royal Air Force, they did dare the perils of the air in its most tremendous form, and they were glad they had come safely to London. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund," said it gave him much pleasure when the council of the fund accepted his invitation to hold the annual dinner at the Mansion House; and he extended to his guests a cordial welcome. At the council's request, it had given him additional pleasure to take the chair. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, he followed with considerable diffidence the many distinguished men who had presided during the existence of the fund. He was sustained somewhat in his task by the fact that this year he happened to be Lord Mayor, and by the opportunity given him to show his regard for the Press and his sympathy for the fund. In inviting them there he felt he was maintaining the tradition of the Mansion House for the support of good works, and the recognition of those who had rendered good service to their country. (Hear, hear.)

During the war few things had been more sharply put to the proof than the British Press. The Press had faithfully discharged its duty to the people and the Empire. It had faced great dangers and disasters without panic; it had had the tremendous task laid upon it of rightly guiding the public mind, and sustaining the confidence of the people. He believed that the verdict of history would be that the Press had come nobly through the ordeal. (Hear, hear.)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND.

What he had said of the Press served as an introduction to the appeal he had to make. They were there to help the necessitous among that great body of men and women whose talents, integrity, and hard work made British journalism what it was. What was the Newspaper Press Fund, and what did it do? It came into existence in the Reporters Gallery of the House of Commons just sixty years ago. In 1865 it paid grants amounting to a total of £30. In the year 1901 the amount paid was over £2,000. In 1915 it reached £7,000. The total disbursements since the fund's inception had been £121,136, a sum representing a wonderful boon and comfort in homes visited by misfortune or calamity. The fund was administered by working journalists; and the marked economy of its management was due to practically all the work being done voluntarily. It met the needs of the aged, the widow, the sick. It was administered tactfully, and a considerate secrecy was observed as to the identity of those who benefited by it. It was destined primarily to prevent the extremes of poverty, to help a member or his dependents through a hard time. And once the fund gave a helping hand, that hand was not withdrawn until the necessity was removed. (Hear, hear.)

The Press was always appealing for help for others, but its own fund it made only one annual appeal. He was deeply indebted to the Press for the ready way in which it had given publicity to charitable and national causes in which he was officially interested, and in his official capacity as well as personally he took great pleasure in urging the claims of this fund. He appealed for it also because he had known of its work for years in his intimate and almost life-long association with Fleet-street. Another reason was that those who produced the newspaper, which was part and parcel of their life, had a claim in their need upon those whom they served so well. He observed that the class of persons eligible for membership included even proprietors of newspapers. But he saw there a number of journalists and proprietors who were hardly likely to be contemplating candidature for the fund's assistance, but who, on the contrary, had the means to help the fund generously. He asked all who for any reason felt under obligation to the journalists of their newspaper Press to give liberally in response to this one appeal of the year. He had great pleasure in coupling with the toast the name of Viscount Bournham, president of the fund, who so happily continued the long and generous association of his father and family with this institution.

Viscount Burnham, in acknowledging the toast, said the last time the Newspaper Press Fund was received in that Mansion House of hospitality was two years ago, when the chair was taken by that brilliant and powerful journalist, his friend Lord Northcliffe. Last year they had the heroic effort of Viscount Rhondda, who, literally from his death-bed, collected a splendid sum for their benefit. His name would always be held in honour by their fraternity. (Cheers.) In the great war which was now lying down into street fighting in Eastern Europe journalists played their part in a triple bill. They fought, and fought well, with the other classes and categories of our people. A Canadian journalist, Sir David Watson, became one of the most famous of Canadian generals. They kept the record of the war, and painted its glories and its horrors in black and white that would be the perennial spring from which writers would always draw. They were proud of their war correspondents, and he hoped that their valiant and inspiring work would have due honour from the State for war service as good in its way as the best service of the war. (Cheers.) Then they had the men behind the line, practically all over military age—for they had contributed their full quota to military services and they, too, did their home service faithfully and well. Many would pay their war debt in impaired health and lower vitality, so the calls on this fine fund would be the greater and not the less in the years that lay close ahead of them. At no time was a journalist's life hedged about by safety devices. Dickens once said that in the course of his career as a newspaper reporter there was no vehicle he had not been thrown out of and Lord Morley asked what became of the journalist when his paper failed or turned its colour from yellow to red or from green to purple. They had to provide against all the chances and dangers of Fleet-street life, and it was a hot and hurried life. Superannuation funds and insurance schemes were not common in newspaper offices. Perhaps there ought to be more of them. There was much private benevolence, but for the "free lance" and the "franc tireur" Fleet-street was still paved with cobble-stones. He appealed to them, for old friendship's sake, for the freemasonry of the Press. In thanking the Lord Mayor for his hospitality and kindness, Lord Burnham referred to Sir Horace as a giant news-vendor whom newspaper men regarded as one of the pillars of their State. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. A. Spender gave the toast of "The Visitors," and in coupling with it the name of the American Ambassador, assured his Excellency that the newspapers of the country were most anxious to help him in the responsible post which he so worthily held.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

The American Ambassador, in replying, paid a tribute to the voluntary censorship which the Press had imposed upon itself during the war, and pointed out that to ask newspapers possessing news not to divulge it was like asking a starving man who was possessed of bread not to devour it. (Hear, hear.) One great service which the Press had rendered was its contribution to the morale of a civilian population behind the lines. There was never a time, never a day, when the outlook was so dark that the Press was not ready with encouragement; there was never a day when the outlook was bright that the Press was not ready to warn against over-confidence. It had sounded from the beginning to the end of this conflict the clear, strong note of duty and of sacrifice, that kept the population of warring nations true to the call until the struggle was won. (Cheers.)

Now that the struggle was ended, might he give voice to two thoughts in his mind? There was the morale of war and the morale of peace. After all these years of struggle and of stress it might well be that men immediately called back to the tasks of civilian life might be called upon to learn once more that "by the sweat of their brow shall they eat." They might find it difficult to start these new trials and burdens, and they might ask what reconstruction of the world and of their own lives they would have if the Press was not there to support them with its words of encouragement and "cheer"? He was not suggesting that the Press should offer to the people false promises, but it was one thing to state facts as they were and another thing to make an atmosphere in

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

Manufacturers of Engineering & Nautical Instruments.

SHIPS' COMPASSES.	BINNACLES.
SOUNDING MACHINES.	PATENT DEPTHOMETERS.
CHRONOMETERS.	CLOCKS.
ANEROIDS.	BAROMETERS.
SEXTANTS.	BINOCULARS.
FOGHORNS.	TELESCOPES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness—of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands and recommend themselves.

Sold everywhere in Boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON

Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI"

FROM MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 23th or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 12th, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [957

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

July 9th.

Pak Wo, Chinese str., 1,117 tons, Capt. Hamblin, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Kwong Hung.

Tenkai Maru, Japanese str., 212 tons, Capt. Kitano, from Tamsui, which port she left on July 7th, with a general cargo.—Chuen Wo.

July 10th.

Kinsang, British str., 3,620 tons, Capt. Jones, from Singapore, which port she left on July 4th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Izuha Maru, Japanese str., 5,950 tons, Capt. Tanaka, from London, which port she left on May 31st, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Pasiling, British str., 1,204 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.

Patroclus, British str., 1,917 tons, Capt. Le Brun, from Ching Wan Tao, which port she left on July 3rd, with a cargo of coal.—Moller & Co.

Sanning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Canton Maru, Japanese str., 1,330 tons, Capt. Nishida, from Saigon, which port she left on July 5th, with a cargo of rice.—O.S.K.

Wing Sang, British str., 547 tons, Capt. Christie, from Shanghai, *via* Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Izuha Maru*, on July 10th:—Miss E. Maclaren, Mr. T. Palmer, Mr. G. Panzzi, Mr. J. Lindsay, and Miss K. Yano.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Dumera* on July 10th:—Mr. I. Isabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shepard, Mr. E. Goit, Mr. J. W. Harris, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. W. W. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bielski, Mr. S. Harris, Mr. Joe Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wanelli, Miss M. Long, Miss W. B. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Tompkins, Mrs. P. H. Egiford, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. S. Skeen, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McGuire, Miss L. Dullberg, Mr. F. B. Pratt, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. V. L. Gill, Lieut. E. Morton, Mr. C. Ferns, Mr. A. Hoosenally, Mr. J. H. Whittington, Mrs. Black, Mr. A. G. Nagor, Miss A. G. Waite, Mr. J. J. Hosking, Miss L. M. Appelby, Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Larkin, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Mann, Mr. A. E. Paine, Commander and Mrs. L. E. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Potosky, Mr. J. C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Motabhoy, Mr. T. Hillis, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. J. Douglas, Sister Agnes du Bon Pasteur, Mr. P. Burns, Mr. C. Ross, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. K. Bielski, Mrs. C. Treadway, Miss V. E. Beard, Miss V. Avonson, Miss Mr. S. G. Carkhuff, Capt. J. B. Orr, C. B. Pratt, and Miss P. Faye.

Per s.s. *Empress of Russia*, on July 10th:—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beach, Mr. A. W. Beaman, Mr. W. H. Beedley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Benner, Mrs. Ruth Blumenthal, Mrs. John Bordman, Mr. and Mrs. R. St. J. Braddell, Miss Bryant, Mr. N. Burns, Capt. P. C. Burlace, Mr. H. Chevallier, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cohn, Mr. W. R. H. Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dod, Miss L. N. Dufyer, Mrs. Paula Davis, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Mrs. C. S. Derham, Miss Mary T. Derham, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dunnett, Mr. J. F. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fickes, Dr. and Mrs. Fahmy, Father Fernado-Sacasa, Capt. J. M. Falkiner, Mr. L. Goni, Mr. Ramon Gamboa, Mr. H. S. Godwin, Mr. Geo. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green, Capt. C. H. Goode, Mr. O. L. Henry, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. J. Hodgins, Mr. Jas. R. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hackett, Mr. Geo. Hoyle, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. V. H. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard, Mr. C. A. Henderson, Miss Rose Insand, Mr. C. J. Lafferty, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mrs. Mary L. Libby, Mr. E. Laubach, Mr. J. D. McCulloch, Commander and Mrs. R. W. Myburgh, Mr. G. P. de Martin, Mr. Jose M. Nassr, Mr. E. W. S. Ogle, Mr. P. B. Pope, Mr. P. R. Powrie, Mrs. L. A. Pethick, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. F. E. Roth, Pay-Sub-Lt. G. H. Ross, R.N., Mr. D. Ritchie, Mr. C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Raymond, Mr. Paul P. Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ritchie, Miss Redfern, Mr. R. E. Sedgwick, Mr. P. A. Tyson, Mr. C. W. Vollmer, Major W. B. Widner, Mr. H. S. Woolley, Mrs. Weill, and Mr. H. D. Warner.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* arrived at Manila yesterday morning and will sail for Hongkong on Saturday, being due at this port on Monday morning.

Telegraphic advice has been received by the local office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. that the s.s. *Ecuador* and the s.s. *West Sequana* left Manila on the 9th instant, and are due here on the 12th instant at daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shigo Maru* sailed from San Francisco on June 30th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at this port on the 29th instant.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 10th, at 12.33—No summary of pressure distribution can be given owing to lack of telegraphic returns, and no weather map will be issued.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 37.82 inches, against an average of 42.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, fresh; fair to cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel, South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	None.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 11th to 17th July, 1919.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height	Low Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	11	m 7 32	8 8	m 1 7	3 2
		9 59 a	3 8	3 8 a	0 9
Satur	12	m 8 6	7 2	m 1 48	3 1
		10 30 a	4 0	3 40 a	0 6
Su	13	m 8 43	7 4	m 2 26	3 0
		10 51 a	4 1	4 12 a	0 4
Mon.	14	m 9 22	7 5	m 3 3	2 9
		11 11 a	4 2	4 45 a	0 3
Tues.	15	m 10 3	7 4	m 3 38	2 8
		11 36 a	4 3	5 20 a	0 5
Wed.	28	m 10 48	7 2	m 4 17	2 7
				5 57 a	0 6
Thur.	17	m 0 10	4 5	m 5 1	2 7
		m 11 35	6 8	6 36 a	1 2

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 11th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun., 13th July, D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Wed., 16th July, 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 16th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri., 18th July, D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 18th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Fri., 18th July, 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Genral Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	31st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

		Due Bombay, about
"DILWARA"	26th July	13th Aug.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

		Due Calcutta
"JAPAN"	22nd July	13th Aug.

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DILWARA"	13th July, 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 22, Des Vœux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents. [1

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA		25th July	JAVA
TJIPANAS ...	JAPAN	16th July	20th July	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	18th July	23rd July	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG...	JAVA	28th July	3rd Aug	JAPAN

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. 9

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

S.S. "BINTANG"

will be despatched as above on or about

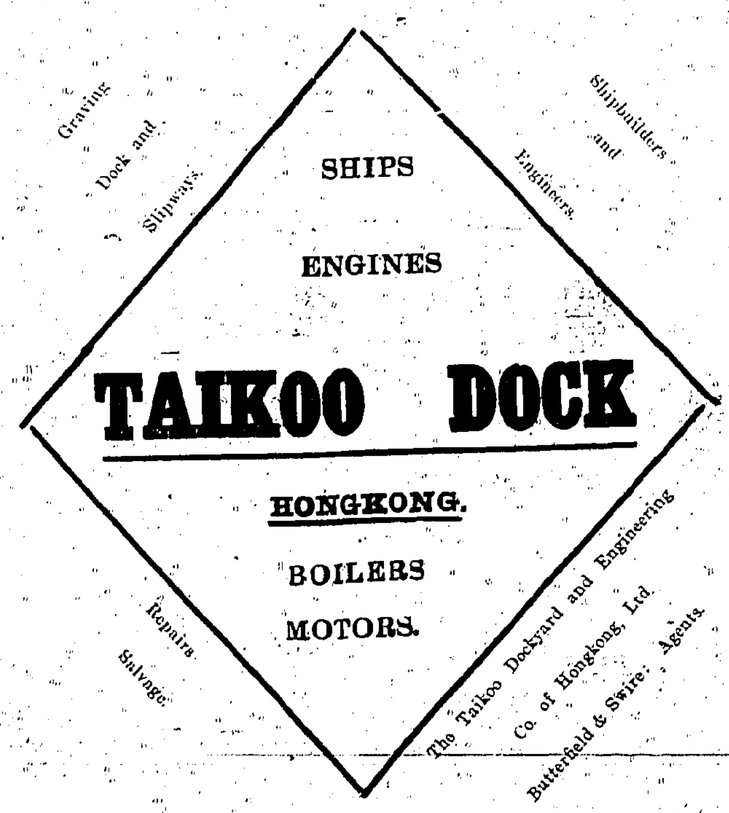
AUGUST 2nd, 1919.

For freight apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

[864



Telephone 212. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK." [21

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
* Monteagle	July 29th	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia...	Aug. 7th	Aug. 25th
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20th	Sept. 10th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4th	Sept. 22nd
* Monteagle	Oct. 7th	Nov. 1st
Empress of Asia...	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 20th
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16th	Nov. 6th
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30th	Nov. 17th
* Monteagle	Dec. 16th	Jan. 9th
Empress of Asia...	Nov. 27th	Dec. 15th
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11th	Jan. 1st
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25th	Jan. 12th

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" / "EMPRESS OF ASIA" / "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" / "MONTEAGLE" — Gold $491 / Gold $436 — Subject to change without notice.

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX "THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" Vancouver to Montreal 98:15 hours.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM" will be despatched on or about JULY 16th. for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15th.
"ELDRIDGE" August 15th.
"WEST ISLAY" Late August.
"HEPPBURN" Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

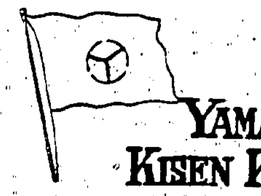
For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

NANYO MARU No. 1...
NANYO MARU No. 2...
NANYO MARU No. 3...
SODEGAURA MARU...
KYODO MARU No. 13...
TAMON MARU No. 1...
ASOSAN MARU
CHEIAN MARU

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 140 and 155. 112



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD. (Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAKAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

[SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to— CHU KYOKU TRADING CO., M. HASHIMOTO. General Agents.

Telephone No. 2106 [97

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

15

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

42

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 13th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSI"	On 13th July, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 22nd July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

† "HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	SUNDAY,	13th July, at 11 A.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina ...	TUESDAY,	15th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY,	22nd July, at 1 P.M.

† The s.s. "Haihong" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

3

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 17th, and the S.S. "WEST CONOB," on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

S.S. "ECUADOR"		July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"		Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"		Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

45

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	26th July.	13th Aug.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	22nd July	13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
DILWARA	13th July, 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday,	13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Tuesday,	5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	Thursday,	17th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU (calling Marseilles) ...	Friday,	25th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday,	23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	Saturday,	19th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU	Friday,	25th July.
TENSHIN MARU	Thursday,	31st July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday,	19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday,	19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday,	23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU	Friday,	11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	Tuesday,	15th July.
KAIFUKU MARU	Thursday,	17th July.
KAMO MARU	Monday,	21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 232 & 29 S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	... July 20th.
* SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... Aug. 14th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	... Aug. 28th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	... Sept. 25th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE

(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	... July 14th
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	... On or about 20th July.
	"PORTHOS" 20,000	... On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ...22,000	... On or about 14th Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"NERA" 10,000	... On or about 18th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" End of July.
"ALTAI MARU" Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SAIGON MARU" Tuesday, 15th July.
"INDUS MARU" Friday, 25th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" Tuesday, 15th July.
"INDUS MARU" Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE,—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE
"KOHSO MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" Friday, 11th July.
"MANILA MARU" Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 13th July, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

23

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
Aug. 19th, 1919,	Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943

Prince's Buildings

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Manila	*West Sequana* ...	11th July.
U.S.A. and Manila	*Ecuador* ...	12th July.
Europe (via Negapatam)...	*Hongkong* ...	13th July.
Straits	*Diluarta* ...	13th July.
U.S.A. and Japan	*Tenyo Maru* ...	14th July.
Calcutta and Straits. —	*Shingo Maru* ...	14th July.
Straits	*Kaifuku Maru* ...	16th July.
Australia and Manila....	*Aki Maru* ...	18th July.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe ...	*Inaba Maru*	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China... ...	*Euripides*... ...	Friday, 11th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Friday, 11th, 2.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Chiyo Maru* ...	Saturday, 12th, 9.00 M
Saigon and Bangkok	*Shisen Maru* ...	Saturday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin....	*Kusichow*	Saturday, 12th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Awangse*	Saturday, 12th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Dilwara*	Sunday 13th, 9.00 A M
Swatow	*Hai Hong*	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	*Kanjo Maru* ...	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Philippines Islands, *Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central, and South America & *EUROPE via CANADA	*Kobaru Maru*	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 12th July, at 5 p.m.	*Tatsuyama*	Monday, 14th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ...10.30 A M
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, *San Francisco & *South America	*Kiyo Maru*	Monday, 14th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Monday, 14th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Quinnebaug* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ ...	*Mishima Maru*	Thursday, 17th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Shinyang*	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow —	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 18th, Noon
Japan via Nagasaki	*Aki Maru*... ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Chenan*	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe ...	*Asmo Maru* ...	Monday, 21st, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, and North China	*Tean* ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hailan*	Tuesday, 22nd, Noon
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru*	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration ... 8.45 A M, Letters 9.30 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ ...	*Sado Maru*	Friday, 25th, Registration ... 9.45 A M, Letters ...10.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

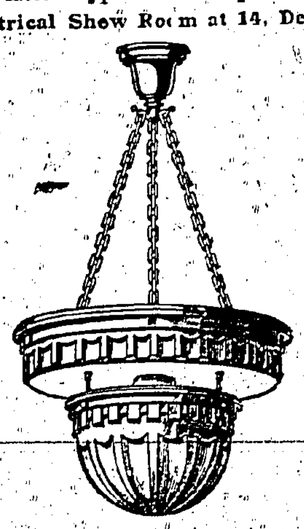
LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	3.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin... ... Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Wuchow Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturday 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei Shamchun	Saturday 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.



One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.

Prepare for the warm weather and send your fans in to be cleaned and plated.

A new stock of the latest models due to arrive.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

[23-4

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	July 13th.
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/6⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/6⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/6⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/6⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/7⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/7⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	538½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	555⅛
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	80½
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	82
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	156
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	181
On Singapore.—On demand. ...	150
On Batavia.—On demand	203½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	43½
Sovereigns, Bank's buying Rate ...	$ 5.60 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	$37.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	53 1/16d.

Subsidiary Coins.

		Per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents piece ...	$0.00	Premium.
Hongkong...10 ,, ...	0.12	,,
Canton 20 ,, ...	3.30	Discount.
Canton 10 ,, ...	0.00	,, ,,

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 10th

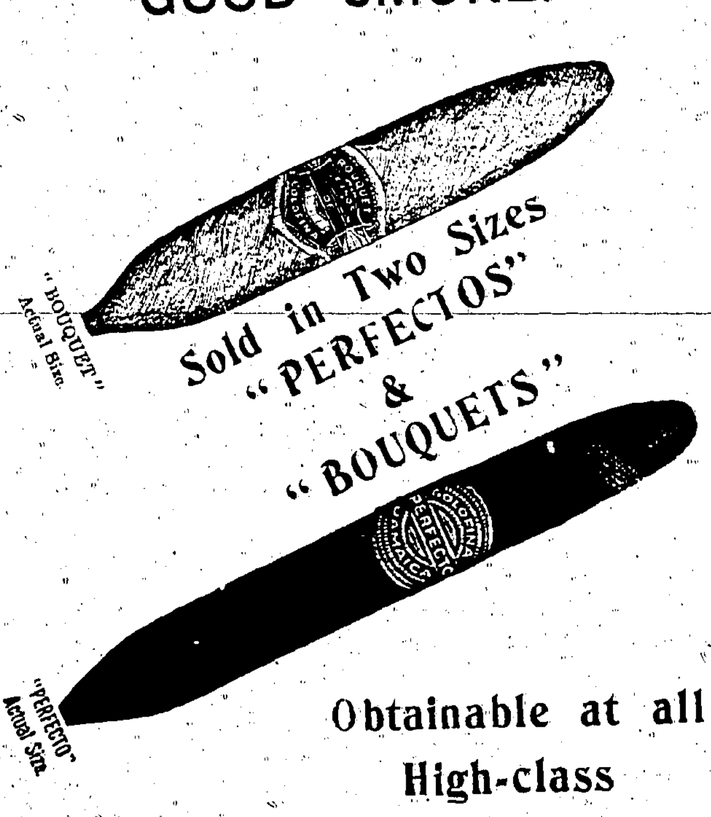
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.82	29.75	29.70
Temperature ...	87	81	86
Humidity ...	72	85	72
Wind Direction	WSW.	SW	SW
,, Force ...	3	3	3
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	0.03	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th...81

Golofina

EVERY TIME YOU WANT A GOOD SMOKE.



Sold in Two Sizes "PERFECTOS" & "BOUQUETS"

Obtainable at all High-class TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	,, 27,500,000
Reserve Funds	,, 6,580,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong April 1st, 1919. 152

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1911 10

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central, Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [901

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ...	F. 75,000,000
Paid Up ...	F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	

Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager: André Berthelot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking	
Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Vladivostock
Canton	Foochow

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [35

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital ...		£1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ...	...	1,500,000
Paid-up ,, ...	...	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ...	...	785,700

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Kandy	Madras
Port Louis (Mauritius).		

Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [54

THE BANK OF CHINA

中國銀行

(Specially Authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800
Reserve Funds	3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(Peking): Haiting, Tungchow. (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan. Hsuanhua. (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Lisoyuanchow, Hebo, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (Hupeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu); Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo. (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (Anwhei): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyangfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (Suiyuan): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (Tsahar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-=	$15,000,000
Silver	$21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,, ,,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

Hongkong, July 11th, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	,, 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 [08

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, for The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.